The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,674 New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 3, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	7th May.
—GWALIOR	2733	500	F. Speck	14th „
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st „
				TUESDAY.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th May.
L ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	8th „
L PEKIN	3900	600	A Symons	15th „
M CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassal	22nd „
L MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	28th „
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	25th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 14, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350,
First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st May 1886	10th June,
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept,
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	800	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
SINGAPORE	5,000	6th May.
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 20, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE,

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
POSEIDON (New)	G. Doncich	4,600	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	500	16th „
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th „
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	3rd July.
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500	550	16th „

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 100

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

THE Co.'s s.s. MELPOMENE, Captain M. GAROFOLICH, T 4,000, H 460, will sail as above on the 5th of May 1886.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS STEAMER.
To TRIESTE .... Rs. 400 Wine extra.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 22nd April, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s.s. VICTORIA	3242	480	Wm. Russel	15th May
s.s. NUBIA	3550	480	T. Knox,	22nd „
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	G. Boothly	5th June.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, April 27, 1886. Agents.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

THE S. S. MERKA, Captain Abbas, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo. She will also receive cargo for Moombasa, Lamoo, Kilwa, and Lindi, for transhipment at Zanzibar. For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
No. 57, Khoja Mohola. Agent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ....Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold .... „ 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ....Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case.............................. „ 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th May, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd May (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 17th May, at 5 p.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 5th May, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st May, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Send for particulars of "Personally Conducted Tour to Europe," leaving June 8th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,

FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

		Cash.
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC	per doz.,	Rs. 27 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC	„	„ 31 0
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" Brandy	„	„ 35 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use	„	„ 55 0

TREACHER & CO., Limited.

IRISH WHISKY.

THOSE who prefer an IRISH WHISKY will find our brand extremely good, our present holdings are finer and more mellow than usual, no Irish Whisky imported into India can be compared with it.

Cash Price, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TERACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD
GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY,
A BLEND OF THE FINEST ORIGINAL
HIGHLAND WHISKIES

Of a Particularly Delicate Aroma and Flavour

Patrons of "TREACHER'S GLENLIVET" have written as follows :—

"The best Whisky I ever had in India."

"Neither in Bonnie Scotland nor out of it have I met with a better Whisky."

"I congratulate you on the Blend ; it is the universal spirit used here."

"Please send us ten dozen of your GLENLIVET for the Mess at once ; the last ten dozen have gone very quickly ; everybody here likes it."

GLENLIVET WHISKY,
Cash, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO BE LET.—The GROUND FLOOR of our New Building in Rampart Row, next door to P. and O. Co.'s Office, suitable for a large Shop or Offices.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

MINNESINGERS.

THE ELEVENTH SMOKING CONCERT will be held in the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 4th, commencing at 9-30 p.m. Members of the Society can obtain free admission tickets for themselves, and also tickets for their guests, price one rupee each, on application to the Honorary Secretary.

G. W. ROUGHTON,
5, Church-Lane.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, two NEW HYDRAULIC PRESSES, 6" Ram, day-light 5' 6", plate 3' by 2' 6", with hand pump two brass plungers.

One do. do. 10" Ram, day-light 7' 6", plate 3 ft. 6" by 2' 6" with hand pump two brass plungers.

A. ERSKINE MUIRHEAD,
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

MR. FRED. AHRLE, who has had good experience in several of the largest studio's on the Continent, has the pleasure of announcing that having terminated his engagement with Messrs. Vuccino and Co., he will be prepared to undertake commissions on his own account. Mr. ARHLE will open a PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO in Bombay after the rains.

In the meantime he will visit Madras, Bangalore, and other distant stations.

Bombay, 1st May, 1886.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE
FOR
HIGHER STUDIES,
Khosroe Lodge, Nesbit Road, Byculla,

WILL be opened beginning of June for preparing pupils for the Matriculation and P. E. Examinations.

LADY PRINCIPAL.

Miss NURSEY (English, French, Music, Drawing), 12 years' experience.

PROFESSORS.

S. PEDRAZA, Fellow, Bombay University. French and Italian.
T. DUNCAN, Esq., Mathematics, Logic,
P. F. GALLAGHER (Middle Temple), English and Science, Latin and Mathematical Master. (Cathedral High Schools.)

For prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE LADY PRINCIPAL,
as above.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

WINES FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

CLARETS.

WE are the largest Importers in India and our Brands have acquired an unequalled reputation.

		CASH. Per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	Light with good flavour	10 8	6 0
BORDEAUX	A favourite Wine	10 8	6 0
PETIT MEDOC	Possesses good body	13 8	7 8
SUPERIOR MEDOC	Of high character and flavour	17 0	10 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE	Soft, delicate	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE	Extremely delicate	27 0	10 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX	Exceedingly choice	33 0	17 8

HOCKS & MOSELLES

Are specially recommended for their fragrant bouquet, and delicate softness to the palate.

STILL WINES.

		PER DOZ. Bottles. Rs. a.	CASH. Half Bottles. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIN	A light dinner wine	17 8	10 0
GEISENHEIM	Good flavour and body	20 0	11 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	Of great fragrance	25 0	
HOCKHEIM	A very agreeable dinner wine	24 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN	Very soft	27 0	14 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH	Very fine and full-bodied	33 0	17 8
JOHANNISBERG	The perfection of Hocks	42 0	23 0

SPARKLING WINES.

		PER DOZ. Bottles. Rs. a.	CASH, Half Bottles. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR HOCK	Delicate flavour and bouquet	36 0	19 8
FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN	The very finest wine of its kind	43 0	23 8
FINE MOSELLE	Fine, full flavour	31 0	17 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	Very fragrant	35 0	19 8
FINEST NONPAREIL	Very rich delicious bouquet	42 0	23 0

BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES

Thoroughly pure, exceptional good quality and moderate in price.

BURGUNDIES.

		CASH PER DOZ. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
CHABLIS	A favourite white Dinner Wine	18 0	10 0
BEAUNE	A fine red full-bodied Wine	19 0	10 8
MACON	Distinguished for flavour and aroma	23 0	12 8
POMMARD	Of fine character	21 0	11 8
CHAMBERTIN	This is an exquisite Wine	31 0	17 0
SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY	Of the very finest character	39 0	21 8

SAUTERNES.

		CASH PER DOZ. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
BARSAC	A good, light, refreshing Wine	18 0	10 0
SAUTERNE, SUPERIOR	Fine mellow flavour with good aroma	22 0	12 8
SAUTERNE, HAUT	Very rich and fine, old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body	30 0	16 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE OLDEST,
THE CHEAPEST,
THE WELL KNOWN FIR
OF
ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.
AGENTS,
HORMUSJI SORABJI & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO CHESSON AND WOODHALL,
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
A. H. BANAJI,
LATE OF COOPER & CO., & COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.
POST FREE.
REVISED AND ENLARGED PRICE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.
SUBSCRIPTION TO COMMENCE FROM 1st JULY SHOULD BE SENT IN
BEFORE THE 20TH OF MAY 1886.
26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it give immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

Manufactory—19 Rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY :—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, COOPER, MADON & Co.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS. &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS
ROAD ROLLERS
LAMP POSTS
GIRDERS
BRIDGES

CRANES
CYLINDERS
GATES
RAILINGS
COLUMNS

BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS,
ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS.

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Vceroy.

Calcutta, 23rd January 1886.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Price Re 1. Postage half anna.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottle.

MARCKS & COMPANY LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to elect the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders wil receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend th following :—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting ¾ plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel. ... ...Rs. 56
The same Watch in Crystal faced case ... ... „ 50

MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class ... ... „ 35
Do. do. do. Second quality ... ... „ 25

Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel. ... „ 250
Do. do. do. Second quality ... ... „ 150

Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish ... ... „ 120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case ... ... „ 95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marck and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most carefull treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.
MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

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Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
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Sable-hair Pencils.
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Sable do.
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Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Prepared Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.

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Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
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Gold Leaf.

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***ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

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AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

POMMERY AND GRENO
EXTRA SEC.

FROM this time forward we have arranged to keep in stock supplies of this first-class and very dry Champagne.

Per case of 1 doz. quarts ....Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. pints ....Rs. 73

LESS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
11, ESPLANADE ROAD,

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

PORTRAITS of all sizes and descriptions executed in oils, water colours and black and white by thoroughly competent artists.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS
(Universally admitted to be the finest collection in the world)
Of India, Burmah, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements always available.
LISTS AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

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TALBOT HOUSE, SIMLA, AND 8, CHOWRINGHEE, CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

FROM THIS DATE and during the time of my temporary absence from Bombay on leave, Mr. O. VON HOFFER will act for me as AGENT of this Company.

J. JANNI,
Agent, Austro-Hung. Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Bombay, 3rd May 1886.

BEST LINEN DAMASK
TABLE CLOTHS.
IN ALL SIZES.
9 ft, 6in. long, Cash Rs. 9-8. 30 ft. long, Cash Rs. 60 each.
TABLE NAPKINS,
ALL PURE LINEN.
Rs. 8, 10-8, 11-8, 12-8, doz.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.
JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA............Plaintiff
vs.
DHUNCOREBAI, Widow and Legal Heir and representative of MOHUNDAS RADHI-KADAS BAWA.} Defendant

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 15th day of April 1886, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of the abovenamed Plaintiff.

1. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, and hereditaments standing thereon, situate on the Picquet Road in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the south by the Sailors' Home, and partly by the Picquet Road and partly by Esplanade Cross Road, on or towards the north by Mahajan's property, on or towards the east by the Sailors' Home, and on or towards west by Picquet Road.

2. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, hereditament standing thereon, and situate at Khetwady outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the south by New Khetwady Road on or towards the north by the property of Vullubhdas Purbhudas, on or towards the east by the property of Gopikisonji Vittajee Maharaja, and on or towards the west by the property of Syed Husain Alishaw bin Syed Mahomed Alishaw, and

3. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon and situate at Malabar Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the south by the property of Sorabjee Manockjee, on or towards the north by the Public Road, on or towards east and west by the property of Sorabjee Manockjee.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in, or charges or claim on, the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 19th day of May 1886, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 28th day of April 1886.

G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

INSTANTANEOUS
MAGIC
HAIR DYE,
QUICK IN ACTION, FREE FROM SMELL, PLEASANT TO APPLY, AND PERMANENT IN USE.
Per case, Re. 1-8.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
MADON'S
MAGIC CORN CURE.

IT never fails to cure Soft or Hard Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c., without causing the least pain.

Per case, As. 10.

Prepared only by
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PINAUD'S
CELEBRATED FRENCH PERFUMERY.
SWEET TRIPLE EXTRACTS FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.
JASMIN, WHITE ROSE, VANILA, JOCKEY-CLUB, AND HELEOTROPE.
WHY NOT? AIDA, VIOLET, EDEN BOUQUET, AND OPOPONAX.
Per bottle Rs. 3-0.

PINAUD'S

	Rs.	a.
Sachets in silk bags	1	0
Vinaigre de Rouge	0	8
Brilliantine Violet	2	0
Do. do. assorted	1	4
Pomade Hongroise	1	0
Diamond Powder	1	8

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOOPER'S

	Rs.	a.
Potchorat Pellets ....per tin box...	0	6
" and Borax Pellets " ...	0	6
Ammonia-chloride " " ...	0	6
" " and Borax " ...	0	6
Soda Mint........per pot...	0	6
Corrective (for Smokers) per tin ...	0	6
Astringent " " ...	0	12
Cachous " " ...	0	6

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUBEB CIGARETTES
FOR THE RELIEF OF ASTHMA AND CHEST AFFECTIONS.
Per Packet As. 8.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG'S
CIGARETTE FACTORY,
5, MEADOWS-STREET, BOMBAY.

CIGARETTES manufactured daily fresh and fresh of the very Choicest TOBACCOS procurable,

FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 1	EMPRESS	Rs. 34...	Rs. 3 8
" 2	PRINCE	" 30...	" 3 4
" 3	STAMBOUL ...	" 34...	" 3 8
" 4	IONE	" 24...	" 2 8

MILD TURKISH,
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 5	SUCCESS.........	Rs. 25...	Rs. 2 10
" 6	MEDON	" 20...	" 2 4
" 7	BIJOUX	" 18...	" 2 0
" 8	NYDIA	" 18...	" 2 0
" 9	NYMPH	" 15...	" 1 12

GOLDEN SHAG,
EXQUISITE FLAVOUR AND BOUQUET.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 10	CONFIANCE...	Rs. 20...	Rs. 2 2
" 11	ASSOCIATE...	" 18...	" 2 0
" 12	CONSTANTIA	" 15...	" 1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA,
PLEASANTLY FULL-FLAVOURED.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 13	WALKYR......	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
" 14	ZULEIKA......	" 15	" 1 12

Nos. 3, 4, 8, 9, 12 are without mouth-pieces.
Only orders for 500 and upwards of each Brand carry the rate per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LIST ON APPLICATION.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
BY DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM CAIRO.

	per 100
EXTRA SUPERIOR..................	Rs. 3 8
MEDIUM..................................	" 2 8

FRESH SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND PER MAIL-STEAMER.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

EMPHATIC AND GENUINE SUCCESS!
MR. FLEMING NORTON,
IN HIS UNRIVALLED
MIMICAL & MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
RECEIVED ON SATURDAY NIGHT
with enthusiastic applause and continuous laughter.
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY AND TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, MAY 3RD AND 4TH.
Each Impersonation an Artistic Study!
Each Costume complete and elaborate in every detail!!
Full length Changes made with Marvellous Rapidity!!!
Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

OFFICES.

TO LET a spacious and airy first floor at No 79, Meadow-street, below the offices of Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE and NICHOLSON, Solicitors, can be used as one large office or divided for the convenience of tenants. Applications to be made to the above firm.

NOTICE.
ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 15th May 1886, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Bombay, 1st May 1886. Secretary.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the undersigned DID, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rs. 14,600, being the 202nd monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st May 1886.

CLARETS.	Cash Per Dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
St. Emilion, rich and full flavoured.......	12 8	14 8
St. Julien, an elegant wine with good bouquet	14 8	16 8
Chateau Larose, delicate silky wine.........	..	20 0
Chateau Leoville, soft with rich bouquet.	24 0	26 0
Chateau Lafitte, very choice with great body	25 0	27 0

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.,
In Liquidation,
Military Square, Bombay.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 35 (Thirty five) for whole share, and Rs. 17½ (Seventeen and half) for the half share for the half year ending 31st December 1885, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 3rd inst, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p. m., at the Company's Office, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 1st May 1886, on presentation of share certificates.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st May 1886.

WANTED.
FOR H. H. THE NIZAM'S EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

GRADUATES or UNDERGRADUATES trained, or with experience in teaching.

Salaries ranging from 20 to 120 Government Rupees. Preference given to candidates, whose optional languages were Persian, Telegu, Canarese or Mahratti.

Copies of testimonials, together with a statement of age, nationality, salary of present or last appointment, to be forwarded to

H. CROLEY, Esq.,
Inspector of Schools, Hyderabad Deccan.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, on MONDAY the 10th May, 1886, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the folling business:—

1st. To adopt the audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half years ended respectively, the 30th June and 31st December 1885, and the report of the Directors for the same period.

2nd. To declare a Dividend for half year ended 31st December 1885.

3rd. To elect two Directors in place of those who are retiring by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co., Agents,
Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.

P.S.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 3rd to the 15th instant, both days inclusive,
Bombay, 1st May 1886.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. ranch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE, MANGALORE.

THE SALVAGE from ship "OGWEN" recently wrecked on the Mulki Rocks, consisting of Sails, Canvas, Ropes, Wire Rigging, Blocks, Anchors, Chains, &c., will be SOLD BY AUCTION at MANGALORE, on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 8th and 10th May.

ALSTON, LOW & Co.,
Agents for Lloyds.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4, 5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Ree and Healds, Roller Washer and Scavenger Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Band, and all classes of Mill-Stores.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

NEW LAW BOOKS, &c.,
NOW READY.
INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW,
FOURTH EDITION,
BY
M. H. STARLING, B.A., LL. B.,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, BOMBAY,

Containing the Indian Penal Code, and other Indian Acts, English Statutes and Orders in Council relating to Criminal matters in India; with Notes on Evidence and English and Indian cases (including a selection of the unreported decisions of the High Court, Bombay, from 1869) UP TO THE LATEST POSSIBLE DATE BEFORE PUBLICATION, and a full summary of the Second Schedule to the Criminal Procedure Code, 1882; and notes of sanctions required for the prosecution of offences. With Addenda showing alterations effected by Act X. of 1886.

Price, Rs. 12.

Packing Charges and Postage, 12 annas extra to Non-Subscribers.

BRANSON'S DIGEST
OF THE
PRINTED, BUT UNREPORTED JUDGMENTS OF THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY, FROM 1869 to 1884, inclusive.
Price Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage free per Value Payable Post.

INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882, with Notes showing corresponding Cases in "English Act, 1866," and "Indian Act, 1866," Rules, Forms, Indian Cases, and Latest Cases. By Louis P. Russell, Barrister-at-Law. Price Rs. 10: by Post Rs. 10-12.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 258 OF 1883.

JAIRAM NARONJI of Bombay, Hindoo merchant, residing at Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay..........................Plaintiff.

versus.

KOOVERBAI and KESSERBAI, Hindoo widows of CHUTURBHOOJ MAVJI, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased, residing in house No. Kalbadevi Road in the Island of Bombay outside the Fort, and PURSOTAMDAS VISRAM, a minor, by his GUARDIAN *ad litem* VIRCHAND DIPCHAND, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in a house No. on the Kalbadevi Road in the Island of Bombay outside the Fort, and JIVA, a minor wife of GORDHANDAS PERMANANDAS by her guardian *ad litem* PERMANANDAS JIVANDAS, Hindoo inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Kalbadevi Road..........................Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decretal order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the fifth day of May one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts and liabilities affecting the estate of the late Chuturbhooj Mavji, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, the testator in the pleadings in this suit mentioned who died at Bombay on or about the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four are hereby required to file such claims in writing at my office in the Court-house within one calendar month from the date hereof or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decretal order.—Dated this 26th day of April 1886.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

TRAVELLERS are invited to inspect our Homeward Bound Advertisements—See Thursday's *Times of India* Friday's *Bombay Gazette*.
THORPE & Co.,
Travellers' Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

SALVAGE—FOUND in the Harbour two Floating Stages. Apply to the Port Officer.

FOR SALE, a Single Barrel EXPRESS RIFLE, 450, by A. Henry, Edinburgh, in good order, with loading and re-capping apparatus, spare cartridges, wads, &c. Price Rs. 180. Apply to Major MORSE, No. 5, Marine Lines.

WANTED, by the Ward Room Officers, H. M. S. "Bacchante," a STEWARD, and 1 SERVANT. Best references required. Apply on board between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.

WANTED, a really good HEAD BUTLER, Goanese or Mussulman, by an Officer up-country, Bombay Presidency. Address "NOKRI," care of this paper.

FOR THE HOT SEASON nothing would be better than a Glass of Cold Drink, Cream Soda, and Ice Cream, which can be had of the best quality, at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church-gate-street.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

FANS! FANS!! Silk, Satin, and others of a great variety at moderate prices, at STEWARD and Co., No 2, Church Gate Street.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

TO PARSEE LADIES.—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Fort, have received their New Stock of CREPE DE CHINE. Inspection respectfully invited.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co., in Liquidation. For prices of Wines and Spirits, &c., Apply to C. P. WARBURTON & Co., Military Square.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirts Rs, 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MATHERAN CHOWK HOTEL.—Good, comfortable upper verandah family rooms available from 1st May. Only hotel that has a billiard-table in perfect condition.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

OSPREY OR PADDY BIRDS FEATHERS.—Wanted to PURCHASE. A liberal price will be paid, and cash on delivery, by W. J. Wilson, 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries, with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIMULL & Co.

FOR SALE, pair of Brown Arabs, 15 hands, regularly used in single, double harness, and as chargers. Rs. 700. Reasonable offers and trials solicited. Address P. P. C., care of this paper.

IF you like to save your money in clothes, always go to the undersigned, where you will surely get good things for little money. Please try once.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum Street.

TO LET the Commodious and Healthy Upper portion of Bungalow No. 22 at Bellasis Junction Road, having JEE DEVACHA, No. 18, Hornby-row, Fort.

BAY ARAB, 14-2, very handsome, powerful, and fine action, partly broken, Cavalry Charger. Price, Rs. 1,000. Apply to Messrs. Dinshaw Suntook and Co., Bhendy Bazaar, Commission Stable, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—Visitors to Matheran need not bring stores as Shapurjee and Nanabhoy obtain supplies direct from London and sell at Bombay prices. Everything guaranteed fresh and best. Send for Price-list.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8, postage, anna 1.

WANTED, a TEACHER, who must have passed the Matriculation Examination. For the amount of pay and other particulars, apply and send copies of testimonials to M. S. ASHRAFALLY, M. A., Principal, Mahabut Madrasa, Joonagudh.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

WARMING STOVES, admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat, with smallest consumption of fuel; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators. Rs. 25 30, and 35 each —J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BAPTY'S HORSE-FOOD ready for use. Keeps horses in regular good condition; cheaper than gram and not so useful to Ghorawallas; delivered free of cartage throughout the city. Samples and prices from the MANAGER, Bapty Brothers, Limited, Bombay.

CLERK WANTED, Hindoo preferred; one who will make himself generally useful. Thorough knowledge of Book-keeping by double entry, correspondence in English and Guzerati necessary. Salary, Rs. 35. Write with copies of Testimonials to B. Z., care of this paper.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN WOMAN to accompany a lady with five children to England by steamer leaving on 15th May. Passage paid with a remuneration for services rendered on voyage. Must be a steady woman and a good sailor. Apply to Mrs. C. Carroll, Ghadechi, Kattywar.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks, Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the New Indian Press Company, Limited, will be held at the office of Messrs. Guddum, Bythell and Co., No. 9, Church-Gate-street, within the Fort of Bombay, the registered office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of May 1886, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 17th day of April 1886 will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS ABOVE REFERRED TO.

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882.

2. That Messrs. F. Hooper, D. F. Panday, and S. R. Bunshah be appointed Liquidators for the purposes of winding up the Company, and that their remuneration be Rs. 100 each.

3. That the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to consent to the registration of a new Company to be named the "Indian Cotton Company, Limited," with a Memorandum and Articles of Association which, as well as the Form of an Agreement to be entered into between the new Company and Messrs. Guddum, Bythell and Company, and referred to in this 103rd of such Articles of Association, have already been prepared with the privity of the Directors of this Company.

4. That the Form of Agreement submitted to this Meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its Liquidators of the one part, and the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, of the other part, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to enter into an agreement with such new Company when incorporated in terms of the said Form of Agreement, and to carry the same into effect.

5. That the said Liquidators be and are hereby accordingly authorised and directed pursuant to Section 204 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, to transfer and assign the business property, goodwill and assets of this Company to the said Indian Cotton Company, Limited, intended to be formed as aforesaid, so soon as the same shall be formed, in consideration of the said Liquidators receiving such shares of Rs. 125 each, fully paid up, in the said Indian Cotton Company, Limited, and such cash and subject to the provisions and terms as mentioned in the said Form of Agreement.

6. That in case of the absence at any time from Bombay or death of any one of the said Liquidators all the powers exercisable by the said Liquidators jointly shall and may be exercised by the Liquidator or Liquidators for the time being present in Bombay or surviving.

By order of the Board,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Dated 19th April, 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE of valuable Arab Horses at Bhendy Bazaar Stable of Arab Abdool Razak Doobechal (an Insolvent.)

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above stable, by order of the Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Arab Abdool Razak Doobechal, a dealer and broker of Arab Horses, now an Insolvent, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Taleb bin Alee-Baba, consisting of 7 young Arab horses (1 chestnut, 2 bay, 1 iron grey, and 3 grey.)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 518 of 1885.
Dharramsi Canjee ....Plaintiff.
vs.
The Parel Spinning & Weaving Company, Ld., Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, that at 4 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises by the directions of Mr. Henry Stead, the Official Liquidator of the above Company and with the consent of the plaintiff as equitable mortgagee under the decree in the above suit, the undermentioned landed property belonging to the said company. Particulars and conditions of sale can be inspected at the office of the undersigned solicitors of the plaintiff abovenamed, and at the office of Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, Solicitors to the said Official Liquidator during office hours.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff and Equitable Mortgagee.

All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground and gardens, together with all messuages, tenements, or bungalows and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying or being at Parel on the Mahim-road in the Registration sub-district of Mandvi, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9, and by the Municipality under Nos. 1 and 2, containing by admeasurement, 5955 2-9th square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Mahim Road, aforesaid, on or towards the west by the Mill of the said company, on or towards the north by the property of Luckmidass Hurreedass, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Dorabjee Nowrojee Goverdhun, and partly by the vacant land of Peerosha Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, and which said hereditaments and premises formerly were and are at present in the occupation of the said Parel Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Sweet-toned Schiedmayer and Soehne's square piano, also one light pony dog-cart with fast polo pony.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 3rd May 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF TIME PIECES, CLOCKS, SODAWATER AND LEMONADE CORKS AND BROWN PAPER.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned.

15 cases time-pieces.
17 cases clocks.
31 bags sodawater and lemonade corks.
10 bales brown paper.
A deposit of Rs 25 will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " " dhoties.
5 cases nansooks.
5 bales grey drills.
10 sewing machines.
4 sliding lamps.

An invoice of Bohemian glassware, consisting of coffee cups and saucers, rosewater bottles and stands, flower vases, decanters, butter pots, sugar pots, candlesticks, &c.

1 camera and 1 lense (portrait) size 13 by 13, by A. Ross, 1 set of 6 waterhouse diaphragms in morocco case, 2 double slides, 9 internal frames, 2 glass focussing screens and 1 brass key.

Ex. s. s Rome.

10 cases fresh Australian assorted biscuits in large and small tins from Robert Stewart, Melbourne.

By order of Ardaseer Eduljee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Ardaseer Cowasjee Joga.

414 ruby and emerald rings.
2 ruby and brilliant rings.
5 diamond and emerald earrings.
1 Hindoo turban with gold end.
1 gold embroidered scarf.
On account of the concerned—
Ex s.s. Westbourne.

F A N T & Co. } 1-10—10 cases silvered plate glass.

On account and at the risk of Runchardass Khimji—
R K 17-24—6 cases white float checks and leno veins.
On account and at the risk of Rahimbhoy Abdool Hoosein.—
T & B 121-4—4 cases hardware.

At 2 P.M.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 do, strong landau.
1 do. light mail phaeton.
1 strong office shigram.
1 " brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may by offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Frere Bunder by order of Mr. Jainarrayen Sittaram.

100 tons superior 1st and 2nd class teak squares.
In lots to suit purchasers.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE BY AUCTION.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, Marine-street, Fort, Bombay, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned, on WEDNESDAY, 5th instant, an invoice of 80 dozens of first-class watches, assorted as per description hereafter.

12 doz hunting silver ¾ plate cylinder watches.
11½ do. do. patent lever do.
3 do. do. rem. keyless cylinder do.
3½ do. do. keyless cylinder do.
1 do. open-faced silver, keyless lever 2 calendar watches.
1 do. do. do. cylinder do.
1 do. hunting silver, keyless lever do.
1 do. silverine ¾ plate cylinder do.
½ do. open-faced keyless cylinder, bronze do,
1 do. do. do. silverine do.
3 do. nickel silver keyless cylinder do.
8½ do. hunting do. patent lever do.
7½ do, open-faced do. do. do.
2½ do. do. do. gold gilt cylinder do.
1 do. do. do. silver gilt do. do.
2½ do. do. do. do. do,
4½ do. do. richly carved cases do. do.
3 do. hunting do. ¾ plate plain cases cylinder watches.
1 do. keyless roulette game co.
7 do. open-faced nickel silver keyless cylinder do.
4 only silver keyless chateline enamalled cylinder do.
4 nickel silver do. do, do.
3 samples of open-faced nickel silver keyless patent lever 24 hours dial watches.

N. B.—ALL these watches are in first-class condition and each box containing 6 watches of the same kind will be sold separately to suit purchasers. They will be disposed of by order of the manufacturers at less than half the cost prices at the risk of the consignees.

The sale will begin at 2 p.m. sharp.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND FURNITURE BOARDS.

On SATURDAY next, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at Kussara bunder to close consignment—

100 superior 1st class teak squares, and at Mazagon Darookhana—

10 tons very superior furniture boards from 13 to 28 inches wide, by ½ to 2 inches thick, and of all lengths.

These will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE of valuable landed properties at Coppersmith's Row, otherwise called Pydhownie Road and at 1st Memonwada Street, without the Fort.

Under instructions from the Official Trustee, as Receiver appointed by the High Court's order dated 2nd March 1886, in suit No. 447 of 1884, and in pursuance of the said order Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises on the dates hereunder mentioned the following valuable landed properties:—

On MONDAY, the 10th May 1886, at 4 p.m., all that piece of land or Fazendaree ground, with the messuage, tenement or one compartment of a chawl standing thereon situate on the south side of Coppersmith Road otherwise called Pydownee Road, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 63 containing by admeasurement sixty-one and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Oomer Essack, on the west by the property of Memon Hajee Mahomed Ahmed, Hajee Aba Ahmed, and Oosman Ahmed, on the north by the said Pydhonee-road, and on the south by the house of Tyeb Adam.

On TUESDAY, the 11th May, at 4 p.m., all that piece of Fazundaree ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at 1st Memonwada Street, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 109, containing by admeasurement 12 feet 6 inches in breadth and 70 feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a passage for halalcores, on the west by the 1st Memonwada Street aforesaid, on the south by the house of Hanifabai, and on the north by the compartment or remaining half partition or house of Goolam Mahomed Vanjara.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF COTTON PRESSES AND MACHINERY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 5 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Mr. T Drewet and on account of the concerned, the following cotton press machinery which is now lying at Munmar about 200 yards from the railway station:—One high pressure horizontal engine, 12 inches in cylinder; 1 pair of old cotton presses; 1 old water tank with upright standard; 1 lot of scraps; 3 split pulleys; 12 safety stop brackets; 10 old bevil wheels; 2 new bevil wheels; 1 C, I. beam; old broken releasing door wheel; 1 incomplete extractor; 1 shaft 4" by 5"; 2 flanged pulleys, 22" by 5"; 1 half 13" die; 4 old lashing flats, 3 old press; bases, 1 shaft, 5½ by 10; 2 old bottom followers; 1 case containing 5 pumps, and some brasses and valves.

The above are on view at Munmar in the compound of the Munmar Manufacturing Company, Limited.

AUCTION SALE at the Magnet Grand Bazaar, No. 4, Hummum-street, Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Mr. Johann Links who is shortly proceeding to Vienna, to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 17th and 18th instant, at 2 p.m., the whole of the stock-in-trade consisting of a large assortment of ready-made clothes, shirts, cuffs and collars, neckties for gentlemen and children, ladies' and children's boots and shoes, a large assortment of ladies' trimmed and untrimmed hats and bonnets, Parsee and Indian long coats, and a stock of fancy goods and toys, also gold and silver jewellery.

The property is on view between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 3rd May 1886.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust. Price Rs. ; interleaved Rs 6-8.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF BEER AND CHEESE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 p. m., by order of concerned—

30 Cases, Quarts, German Beer
15 " Pint "
10 " Cheese

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 3rd May 1886.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE,
No. 26, Meadow Street.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY for Sale by Public Auction, situate at Kassiawada or Butcher Street.

Under instructions from Rowjee Dyal and Morar Rowjee, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Hoorbye, the widow of the late Vali Mahomed bin Mahomed and Hassan bin Vali Mahomed, the mortgagors, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 9th day of August 1884, and a deed of further charge bearing date the 28th day of April 1885.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or fazendareeground, with messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, situate, lying and being at Kassiawada or Butcher Street, in the subdistrict of Mandavie, containing by admeasurement 92 square yards or thereabouts, being twelve feet in breadth and sixty-nine feet in length, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east, by a sweepers passage, on or towards the west, by the said Butcher-street, on or towards the north by the house of Noorbye, widow, and on or towards the south, by the house of Shahamahomed Sheeroobhoy.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
Bombay, 3rd May 1886.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF RANGOON CLEAN HULWA RICE.

THIS DAY, the 3rd May at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, the undermentioned rice by order of Messrs. Visram Ebram and Co. and on account and at the risk of Nagsey Ludha—

2,490 bags Rangoon clean hulwa rice.
On account and at the risk of Dewjee Mooljee and Nagsey Ludha—
3,500 bags Rangoon clean hulwa rice.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON DROPPINGS.

THIS DAY, the 3rd May at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, at the Mill premises, by order of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Maneckjee Furdoonjee Patell,

A quantity of cotton droppings.

ALSO

The contract to purchase the cotton droppings for the remaining period of the year ending 31st December 1886, as per agreement with the company.

AUCTION SALE OF MARINE STORES AT THE P. & O. S. N. COMPANY'S DOCKYARD, MAZAGON.

TO-MORROW, the 4th May, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the P. and O. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon:—

A quantity of marine stores, consisting of canvass, rope, boats, machinery, steam-winches, cables and chains, anchors, cabin fittings, chairs, glassware, cutlery, crockery, iron scraps, blocks, brass and copper articles, old lead, old copper and brass, coal ashes and a small quantity of new articles of brass and copperware, provisions, stores, porter, biscuits, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

4 cases Danish butter.
2 cases sulphate of quinine by Pelliteer.
1 case German silver sheets.
3 cases violet and millefleur powder.
30 cases Laager beer in quarts.
3 bales colored prints.
2 cases colored handkerchiefs.
3 cases colored gagrapat.
1 iron safe by Chubb.
2 cases spectacles.
1 " clock and timepieces.
On account and at the risk of Morarjee Govindjee.
X 3—8223, 8225, 8227-30, 8480-81.
6 cases Alhambra quilts.

By order of Mahomedally Allibhoy & Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Richard LeMare & Co. and Wm. Myerstim & Co.—

M A R L and Co. 1-110—110 kegs wrought iron nails, rose heads, flat points ex s. s. "Ancona."

AUCTION SALE OF FRAGRANT AND SUPERIOR PERFUMERY BY THE WELL KNOWN MAKERS G. F. COWARD AND Co.

On THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concered, an invoice of fragrant perfumery by G. F. Coward & Co., just landed ex s. s. Verona; the same consists of peppermint lozenges, pink jujubes, refined liquorice, seidlitz powder, essence, pe permint, Jamaica ginger, laudanum balsam copaba, brandy bitters, milk of roses, Dalby's carminative, pure glycerine, carbonate of magnesia, soda, tartaric acid. Victoria and camphorated dentifrice, pomatum, Golden oil, oil of Roses, Lime and glycerine, cold cream, Prince of Wales' India sauce, &c.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

Suit No. 189 of 1883.
Radhabai, widow..Plaintiff,
vs.
Sunder Pandurang ....Defendant.

Under the instructions of the Commissioner, High Court, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd May, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises at Kalbadevi Road, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon and Co., consisting of furniture, law books, novels, medical and engineering books, pamphlets, college, and school books.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers, catalogues whereof can be had at the auctioneers.

The good-will, together with the book debts of the firm of Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon and Co., will also be sold on the said premises on the same day at 5 p.m., under the instructions of the said Commissioner.

The particulars and conditions of sale as to the said good-will can be seen at the auctioneers' before the day of the auction as well as on the auction day at the premises.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plain and open carved household furniture made to order, best electroplatedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square piano by Collard and Collard, a handsome large musical box playing 12 tunes, a handsome large 8 day clock by Silber and Fleming, handsome 4, 6 and 8 lights hanging argand lamps by Tucker, first-rate large size oil paintings and oleographs, handsome large marble vases and busts on pedestals, handsome large bronze statues on pedestals, handsome large size venetian figures, rich China and Japanese vases, handsome table ornaments, large marble bath-tubs, &c., &c., the property of K. M. Heeramanek, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th May next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, near the Byculla Bridge, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and richly carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome 2, 3 and 4 lights hanging argand lamps, single and double wall shades, firstrate oil paintings and oleographs in rich gilt frame, a first-rate 8 day clock striking hours, half hours, and quarter hours by Barr and Lund, of London, very rich Bohemian glass flower vases, rich Persian and velvet carpets, a first-rate mahogany cottage piano by Chapel and Co., one strong English-built landau by Allen, of Long Acre, one handsome strong English-built waggonette, one handsome strong buggy, handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frame, a first-rate musical box, handsome bronze and marble figures, large size aviary with birds, valuable law books, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of N. R. MOTABHOY, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1886.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

MR. ESOOF ALLI ESMALJEE, No. 297, Jugjivan Keeka-street, Bombay, has in Stock for sale the largest quantity of the following:—

Earthenware glazed pipe from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter.

Cast-iron rain water pipe from 2 inches to 6 inches in diameter.

Fittings of every description for the above, Gully Traps, Syphons, Junctions, &c., of earthenware of the best description and from one of the best London Manufacturers, after the latest inventions as required by Municipalites of large cities.

Rates extremely moderate. Apply at the above address.

NOTICE is hereby given that SADASHIV WISHWANATH DHURANDHUR, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim into or upon the said property or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, gift, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 23, Rampart Row, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Breach Candy, Mahaluxmi Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement square yards, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 8, and bounded as follows viz.:—On the north by the sea, on the west by a gully, and beyond that by the property of Mooljee Jetha, on the south by Public Road, and on the east by the property of Ramdass Khooshal.—Dated this 22nd day of April, 1886.

THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI, & CAMA,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

NOTICES.

WANTED,

TWO PARSEE SECOND ENGINEERS for s. s. "MERKA" and "AKOLA." For terms apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE.
57, Mandvee, Khoja Mohla.

K. F. CHHAPGAR AND CO.,
CIVIL ENGINEERS,
78, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

PLANS, Tracings, Surveys and Charts, Estimates and Specifications carefully prepared and Strict Supervision exercised.

Annual contracts for petty repairs, whitewashing, and painting to private buildings, mills, etc., undertaken.

THE BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited),
IN LIQUIDATION.

ON WEDNESDAY, the fifth day of May 1886, at 3 o'clock p.m. (Bombay Time), Messrs. BENNETT & COMPANY, Auctioneers, will put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in one Lot, at their Sale Rooms, No. 18, Apollo Road, Bombay, by order of the Liquidators of the Bhownuggur Cotton Manufacturing Company, and with the concurrence of Messrs. Withaldas Samaldas, Vajeshunker Gowrishunker, Venishunker La mishunker, and Bhagwandas Bhowanbhai (the Mortgagees), the following Valuable Leasehold Property of the abovenamed Company:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land, within the limits of the City of Bhownuggur, containing by admeasurement acres sixteen, goontas ten and anna one and a quarter, equal to bighas forty and a half and annas two and three fourths, and bounded on the north by the Vehroo or water-course close to Bawa Mortidass' land, on the south by waste land, on the east by a cart road leading to the village of Sidsar, and on the west partly by a made road leading to the village of Worty and partly by waste land, together with the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill of the Company, situate on the above described piece or parcel of land, comprising the undermentioned machinery:—

INVENTORY OF MILL MACHINERY.

BOILER HOUSE.
8 Cornish Boilers.
2 W. & J. Yates' Boilers, each 70 lbs. pressure, 1877-78,
1 Daniel Adamson & Co's Boiler, 90 lbs., 1883.

ENGINE HOUSE.
2 Pairs of Compound Horizontal Condensing Engines, each of 40 Nominal Horse Power, W. & J. Yates,
1 Nasmyth Wilson's Donkey Engine, 1877.
1 Green's Economiser with 120 Pipes.

BLOWING ROOM.
1 Lord's Exhaust Opener, 1872.
1 Crighton Opener, by Platt Bros. and Co., Double Beater, 1881.
2 Lord's Scutchers or Lap Machine, Single Beaters.
2 Lord's Single Beater Finishing Lap Machines.
1 Platt Bros. Gin, 1866.
1 Lap Weighing Scale.
1 Lord's Card Grinding Machine, 1873.
1 Roller Ending Machine.
1 Filleting Machine.

CARD ROOM AND SPINNING ROOM.
32 Carding Engines, viz.:—
17 Lord's Carding Engines, Width 48", 1872.
15 Hetherington's Engines, Width 48".
12 Lord's Drawing Frames, each of 3 deliveries, 1873.
3 Lord's Drawing Frames, each of 5 deliveries, 1873.
5 Hetherington's Drawing Frames, each of 3 deliveries
4 Lord's Slubbing Frames, each of 50 Spindles, 1873.
2 Hetherington's Frames, each of 60 Spindles, 1877.
1 Hetherington's Intermediate Frame of 80 Spindles, 1877.
12 Lord's Roving Frames, each of 116 Spindles.
2 Hetherington's Frames, each of 116 Spindles.
10 Lord's Throstles, each of 256 Spindles, 1873.
16 Curtis Parr & Co.'s Throstles, each of 300 Spindles, 1873.
4 Pairs Curtis Parr's Mules, each of 1,176 Spindles.
20 Curtis Cop Reels.
15 Pairs Lord's Bobbin Reels.
3 Bundling Presses.
4 Knot Twister Hooks of Brass.
1 Knot Weighing Scale.
2 Bundles Weighing Scale.
1 John Dugdale and Sons' Balling Press.
1 Wrap Reel.
1 Wrap for Roving.
1 Breaking Strain Machine.
1 Wrapping Weighing Scale.

WEAVING SHED.
1 J. Dugdale's Colour Winding Machine.
1 Do. Heading Machine.
1 Do. Winding do. 200 Spindles.
3 Do. Warping Machines.
1 Do. Sizing do.
1 Do. Folding do.
7 Heald Stands of Cast Iron.
175 Looms.
50 by Dickinson and Sons.
70 by J. Dugdale and Sons.
55 by Henry Livesey.

MECHANICS' SHOP.
2 Blacksmiths' Bellow and Tools.
1 W. R. Goulty and Co.'s Portable Engine and Boiler, complete.
1 Drilling Machine.
1 Plaining Do. by Hetherington.
3 Lathes, 1 Nasmyth Nelson and 2 by Hetherington.
10 Bench Vices, 1 in broken state.
1 Grinding Stone.
1 Box Stock and Dies and Sundries.
2 Leather Washer Dies.

IN COMPOUND.
1 Crab Winch.
1 Banding Making Machine.
1 Lorry.
1 Looms Shafting Pressing Machine, broken.

STORE ROOM.
5 Beam Scales.
3 Salter s Spring Scales, 1 in broken state.
1 Cart Weighing Scale.
3 Platform Scales, 2 in good order.
2 Coal Carriers.

SUNDRIES.
1 Wooden Baling Press broken (erected in the compound.)
2 Old Wand J. Yates' Boilers, each 45 lbs. pressure, lying in the compound.
1 Segment of Fly Wheel, lying in the compound.
1 Spare Second Motion Wheel, lying in the compound.
1 Cop Bottom Breaking Machine, broken, lying in the compound.
2 Hand Pump Engines, Lord's.
3 Canvas Hose Pipes for Pumps.

Any Yarn, Cloth, Cotton and Coal in stock will be sold separately.

The said premises above described are subject to a yearly rent of Rs. 100 and are held under a Lease from His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur for so long as the Company should continue their work. This Lease will be surrendered to His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur who will grant a fresh Lease to the Purchaser on the same terms as those contained in the present Lease.

The above Property will be sold subject to particulars and conditions of sale, for which application should be made to Messrs. CRAGIE, LYNCH and OWEN, Solicitors, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Bombay April 16, 1886.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum..........	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly..........	" 31
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 16
Monthly.............	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum.........	Rs. 52	Per Annum.........	Rs. 65
Half-yearly.........	" 29	Half-yearly.........	" 36
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly.........	" 20
Monthly.............	" 6	Monthly	" 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	" 2 8
Third do.	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions....	2 As. per line,

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion..............8 As. per line.
Second do...................4½ " "
Third and succeeding.....2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged on at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum...............	Rs. 12	Per Annum.........	Rs. 15 0
Half-yearly...............	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7 8
Quarterly................	" 3	Quarterly.............	" 3 12

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum................................	Rs 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY BUDGET

Post Free.

Per Annum................................	Rs. 12
Half-yearly................................	" 6
Quarterly	"

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Graduates' Association Committee Meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society, Monthly Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 1st:—Inchmornish (s), and Clan Forbes (s), from Liverpool. Yesterday:—Victoria (s), and Saint Bernard (s), from Liverpool.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 1st:—Clan Sinclair (s), for Liverpool; Prinz Alexander (s) and Inchmaree (s), Naples and Genoa; John Redhead (-), Cronstadt; Henzada (s), Lisbon and London; Byculla (s), Coast and Moulmein; and Bernicia (s), Leghorn. Yesterday:—Titania (s), for China.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Hornhead entered, and the s.s. River Indus left the dock on Friday; the s.s. Inchmaree, Kasbgar and Clan Forbes entered, and the s.s. Verona left on Saturday.

Correction.—Messrs. Byramjee Cursetjee and Co., proprietors of the Imperial Hotel, write with reference to the accident to Edward Ditton described as manager of the hotel, that he is clerk in their employ.

N. M. P. K. Bombay Native Dispensary.—The following is the statement for the month of April.—Daily average 195, admissions 1,600, of whom 445 were Parsees, 570 Hindoos, 551 Mussulmans, 40 Christians and 84 of other castes.

Suicide.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on the body of Krishnee, woman, aged 30 years, the wife of a barber living at Khetwady 3rd Lane. She took a poisonous dose of opium, owing to a quarrel with her husband, and died from its effects in the hospital at about 5 o'clock the same evening. A verdict of suicide by opium was recorded.

The Alfred Sailors' Home.—The following is a statement showing the number of officers and seamen accommodated in the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, during the past month:—Officers, 173; seamen, 650; casual boarders, 411—total 1,234. Daily average 41·13. During the month of April the daily average number of officers and seamen accommodated in the Home was 41.

Presentation.—H. H. Gobel Shri Mansingji, the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, paid a visit to Mr. Tallakchand Manekchand at his place of residence in Shaik Memon Street on Saturday, at 5 p.m. Mr. Tallakchand, after making a few congratulatory remarks, presented to the Thakore Saheb a beautiful and valuable chain of pearls. The Thakore Saheb was highly pleased with the present. After the distribution of *pan-goolab*, the large gathering, that had taken place on the premises, dispersed amidst shouts of joy.

Found Drowned.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Lower Colaba, on the body of Haree, woman, aged 20 years, wife of a driver in the Bombay Tramway Company. About noon on that day the dead body of the deceased was found lying in the Gun Carriage basin at Jamsetjee Bunder. There were no marks of violence on the body. The verdict was—"That the death of Haree, woman, was caused by her having been drowned in the Gun Carriage basin at Jamsetjee Bunder, but under what circumstances she was drowned there is no evidence to say."

Fatal Assault.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, on the body of Sonee, woman, aged 16 years, the wife of one Babajee Raghojee, living at Khetwady 7th Lane. On the 21st ultimo, a quarrel ensued between the deceased and her husband, on which occasion he struck her a slight blow on the head with a scythe, which caused a wound. Tetanus supervened, and she died from its effects on Friday last. A verdict "that the death of Sonee, woman, was caused by tetanus, following a blow on the head with a scythe inflicted by Babajee Raghojee, under such circumstances that the act of Babajee Raghojee was a rash and negligent act, not amounting to culpable homicide" was recorded. The man Babajee Raghojee was charged on Saturday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with doing an act so rash as to cause the death of his wife Sonee, but not amounting to culpable homicide. The case was postponed for hearing to the 4th instant, to enable the Public Prosecutor to appear, and the accused was remanded to jail.

A Murderous Assault.—A Hindoo woman named Nani came to Bombay about six months ago to live with her husband, named Rutna Asha, a hamal in the employ of the Rev. Mr. Squires, at Girgaum. On Friday night, at about 8 o'clock, Rutna went to the Adelphi Hotel, saw his wife there, and finding her all alone, took up a knife and inflicted several wounds on her person. Rutna was arrested, and the knife taken away from him, and subsequently he was handed over to the police. The injured woman was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where her deposition was taken by Mr. P. Ryan, the Third Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday morning. The man Rutna Asha was on Saturday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with attempting to murder Nani, woman, his lawful wife, by doing an act under such circumstances that if by that act he caused death he would be guilty of murder. The prosecutrix being laid up in hospital, the accused was remanded to jail, and the case postponed for hearing to the 14th instant.

Prize Distribution.—A meeting was held at the S. P. G. School, Two Tanks, on Friday forenoon, to distribute prizes to the successful students. Among those present there were the Rev. H. Lateward, Superintendent of the School; Rev. J. G. Deimler; Khan Bahadur Meer Akbar Ali; Khan Bahadur Haji Ghulam Mohamed Munshi, Messrs. Munshi Abdul Karim, Munshi Sayad Munnudin, Munshi Sayad Abdul Rahman, Munshi Shaikh Jamabiddin and others. The Superintendent called on Khan Bahadur H. G. M Munshi to take the chair, and made some preliminary remarks regarding the growth and progress of the school, expressing a hope to attain a still higher standard of excellence. The chairman in his speech dwelt on the progress of Mahomedan education of the day, and referred to the unusually large number of students who appeared at the different examinations of the Bombay University last year. He then distributed the prizes, after which Mr. Sayad Munnuddin adressed the meeting, and referred to the progress the school had made during the last few years. A distribution of flowers, rosewater, &c., brought the proceeding to a close.

THE SHOLAPORE S. & W. COMPANY.

The eleventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Sholapore Spinning and Weaving Company was held on Saturday, Mr. Cumroodeen Tyebjee presiding. The following is taken from the directors' report for the year ending 31st December, 1885:—

Your directors make their eleventh annual report of the above company. The balance sheet duly audited shows a net profit of Rs. 55,428-1-10 which, with Rs. 6,837-4-0, the balance carried forward from last year's profit, makes the total Rs. 62,265-5-10, to be disposed of as herein stated. The mill machinery, the weaving shed, buildings, cotton, yarn, cloth and stores were insured for Rs. 7,66,000. As both our auditors were unable to proceed to Sholapore to check the stock, Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, on account of absence from India and Mr. Gungadas Kishordas, on account of illness, we had to arrange with Mr. Dwarkadas Odhowjee to go to Sholapore to take stock. The said Mr. Gungadas Kishordas having since suddenly died, Mr. Dwarkadas Odhowjee was appointed in his place. Your directors request that you will be so good as to confirm this appointment. Your directors recommend a present distribution of dividend at the rate of Rs. 35 per whole share and Rs. 17½ per half share, which, with the same rate of dividend already paid for the first six months, makes a total of Rs. 70 per share at 7 per cent. on the capital, absorbing Rs. 47,495-0 0. The balance to be carried to the deterioration of machinery account, Rs. 14,770-5-10—total Rs. 62,265 5-10. Your directors also recommend the agents to distribute Rs. 1,000 as bonus amongst the employés of the company here and at Sholapore out of the Sookhdy account.

The report was unanimously adopted and a dividend was declared as recommended by the directors. Messrs. Jairam and Merwanjee Rustomjee, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors, and Messrs. Dwarkadas Oodhowjee and Govind Gangadhar Phadke were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The agents and managers were thanked for their satisfactory management of the company's affairs, and the proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 8.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

LOSS OF THE OGWEN.

The Marine Court of Inquiry resumed their investigations into the circumstances attending the loss of the British ship Ogwen on the Malky Rocks, Mangalore, on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Little conducted the inquiry, and Mr. Craigie appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Captain Hugh Evans, the master of the Ogwen.

The Court framed the following charges against Captain Evans:—"That you on the morning of the 29th March 1886, while in command of the British ship Ogwen, did commit a wrongful act, or default, first, in attempting to navigate your ship up the western coast of India from Mangalore towards Bombay with only a general chart of the Indian Ocean, in which it was impossible to lay down your position accurately by crossbearings; secondly, in trusting to your position from your assumed distance alone, from the Mangalore Light.

In answer to the charges Mr. Craigie for his client admitted having navigated by the general chart on board, and submitted he was justified in doing so. As to the second charge he further submitted he had not trusted entirely to his position from the assumed distance from the Mangalore Light alone, but relied, also on the fact that he could see the Malky Rock, which was the only rock mentioned in his book of directions.

The Captain not wishing to call any evidence, Mr. Craigie addressed the Court. With regard to the first point of the charge, he believed, he said it was a fact that ships were frequently navigated up the coast with general charts, and general charts only, and so far as this particular case was concerned, it was difficult to see that Captain Evans would have been in a better position if he had had a chart on a larger scale.

The President remarked if he had made use of the chart of that kind, he would possibly have accurately laid down his position before dusk by cross-bearings.

Mr. Craigie said he was not able to address the Court on that question, but, so far as his instructions went; and looking at the larger chart, he would ask whether there was anything in it which would have enabled the captain to ascertain his position more accurately than by the chart by which he was navigating his ship?

President: Certainly, if he had used the chart before it was dark, he would have accurately laid down his position.

Mr. Craigie replied if that was decided by the Court he had nothing to say upon it. It might be possible, that if he had taken cross-bearings, he might have ascertained his position accurately, but simply holding that as a matter of course he would have found his position accurately if he had a large chart was not the right way to deal with the question, as he might have ascertained his position just as accurately with the smaller chart. Then came the question if the accused did do all that the circumstances called for. In both charts the Mangalore Light was described as being visible eleven miles, and the Malky Rock was marked as the only solitary rock. There was no indication whatever, to show that any danger was to be apprehended to the southward of the rock, though it did mark danger to the northward. That being the state of things, the captain was fully justified in believing he was at least 5 miles from the rock. This assumption was based upon the distance he assumed himself to be from the light, he having calculated it from the information given in his book of directions, and it was borne out, as he contended, by the appearance which the rock presented to his eye and those of his officers. There must have been something deceptive in the atmosphere, if a number of men, accustomed to seafaring life and navigation, were all under the belief that the rock was within four or five miles, when it was in fact only a mile. Mr. Cragie further contended that the soundings obtained also bore out the captain's assumption, as the further he proceeded the soundings got deeper instead of lessening. Taking these facts into consideration it would be extremeley hard, he said, to charge the captain with neglect of duty simply because he was not supplied with any other except the general chart. He (Mr. Craigie) confidently submitted there had been no negligence or recklessness in the captain's conduct; he did everything he could do. In concluding his address, Mr. Craigie again drew the attention of the Court to the fact that ships were over and over again navigated up the coast with only the general chart used by his client and without meeting with any mishap. He asked, therefore, why Captain Evans was to be blamed because he met with an accident—an accident, too, which was solely due to his having been misled by his chart. Navigating according to that chart, he pursued a safe course, as he thought, by steering clear of the rock four or five miles distant. Surely, four miles was a wide enough berth to give any rock or reef. So the negligence, if there was any, appeared to be in the preparation of the chart, which ought to have, he contended, shown that the Mangalore Light was visible 20 miles, and the Malky Rock was surrounded by reefs and rocks on the south as well as the north.

The President stated that judgment would be delivered on Tuesday.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

This suit, in which Thomas Field Evans claims Rs. 60,000 damages from the Port Trustees of Bombay and Sirdar Dilar Dowlat Bahadoor, on account of injuries sustained by him, was resumed at the High Court on Saturday, before Mr. Justice Jardine. Mr. Lang and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, for the Port Trustees; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs Winter and Burder, for Sirdar Dilar Dowlat Bahadoor.

Mr. Russell, in continuing his reply on behalf of the plaintiff, said that there was an obligation on the part of the owners and occupiers of the ground to provide against accidents. The first defendant, it was submitted, had been properly joined, because there had been no devise from the first to the second defendant. Mr. Hewson was the servant in this matter of the second defendant, and had been allowed by the first defendant to go upon the ground as such. The whole of the correspondence showed that it was the Sirdar, and the Sirdar alone, who was responsible for the operations on the land. The Sirdar, who was in Bombay and could have been examined, was not called; nor was Mr. Hewson, who was also available for examination any day. Mr. Hewson had gone to the office of the Port Trustees with regard to what was to be done on the land; and he could no doubt, if he had been called, have given the Court information which was now withheld. The learned counsel therefore laid very great stress on the absence of Mr. Hewson. Mr. Russell next commented on the cases cited by counsel on the other side; and drew the Court's attention to the serious injuries the plaintiff had sustained. The documentary evidence showed that the plaintiff had lost no time in instructing his solicitors to ask for damages; it was not the case of a man who allowed a week or so to elapse after being injured, and was eventually induced by his friend to believe that he was entitled to damages. The Court would, the learned counsel trusted, come to the conclusion that the plaintiff had sustained serious damage, and was entitled to fair compensation under the peculiarly unfortunate circumstances of his case. It was urged that the second defendant should at any rate be made to pay substantial damages.

Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Starting, for the defendants, replied upon the additional cases cited by Mr. Russell. His Lordship took time to consider his judgment, which, he said, he would deliver on Thursday next.

MAHABLESHWAR GYMKHANA PROSPECTUS.

A Sky Meeting will take place on the Mahableshwar Race Course on Wednesday, the 12th May, 1886.

Stewards.

Brigr.-Genl. M. Willoughby, C. S. I.	Captain A. E. Russell, A.-D.-C.
C. G. W. Macpherson, Esq., C. S.	A. Phayre, Esq., A.-D.-C.

B. Hamilton, Esq., A.-D.-C., Hony. Secy.

1st. Race.—"The Derby." For all ponies. 13-2 to carry 11st. 7lb. Weight for inches. About ½ a mile. Entrance, Rs 3. Added 1 G M.

2nd. Race—"The Grand National Steeple Chase." For all ponies 13-3 and under. 13-3 to carry 12 stone. Weight for inches. Once round the Steeple Chase Course. Entrance, Rs 5, Added, Rs 20.

3rd. Race—"The Ladies' Purse" (Rs 25). For all horses nominated by ladies. About ½ a mile. Walers to carry 12 stone. C. B.'s and Arabs 10st. 7lb. Entrance, Rs 3. Between the above races there will be *Tent-Pegging*, also *Tilting at the Ring for Ladies.*

4th Race.—"Victoria Cross Race." Over two jumps and back past the winning post, carrying the body of a man. For all medal hunters.

Rules.

1.—The races will be run under W. I. T. C. rules of 1885 except where otherwise provided.

2.—In races in which there are more than 5 entries, ½ the entrances to go to the second horse.

3.—Catch weights will be carried above the prescribed weights.

4.—The decision of the stewards to be final.

5.—An entry is considered equivalent to a starting declaration unless the horse is scratched before the lotteries.

6.—Winners in lotteries and Pari Mutual to pay 5 p. c. to the fund.

7.—Ponies not having recognised certificates will be measured at 8 a. m. at the Race Course on Saturday, 8th May.

8.—Entrances for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd races to reach the Club by 12 noon on Monday, 10th May.

9.—No added money will be given unless there are 3 starters in separate intervals.

10.—Gentlemen riders in all races. Colours will be worn.

11.—The stewards have power to raise or lower the weights should they consider it advisable in order to secure a greater number of riders.

12.—Horses and ponies must be *bonafide* the property of or nominated by a member of the services or of the Poona, or Mahableshwar Clubs. All horses or ponies nominated must be approved of by the stewards before they can be allowed to run.

13.—All communications to be addressed, Honorary Secretary, Sky Races, Mahableshwar.

TWICE TRIED FOR MURDER.

On Saturday at the Criminal Sessions, before Mr. Justice Scott and a special jury, Mangal Takchund, a private in the 4th Bombay Rifles, was charged with the murder of Soojana, a private in the same regiment, at Perim, on the 10th August last. The Advocate-General (the Hon. F. L. Latham) and Mr. Robertson, appeared for the prosecution, instructed by Mr. Little; the Government prosecutor, Mr. Chitty appeared for the defence.

The special jury was composed as follows:—

Messrs. Pallonjee Kapadia (foreman), W. Fraser, W. Montgomery Bell, J. Campbell, Muncherjee Nowrozjee Banajee, J. Todd, G. E. Ormiston, M. R. Wyer and Narayen Pandurang, Mr. Gokaldas Jugmohundas was challenged by Mr. Latham.

Before opening the case, the Advocate-General put in the orders of the Appeal Court directing the transfer of the case to the Bombay Criminal Sessions from the Brigadier-General's Court at Aden, where the prisoner had been already convicted of murder.

The Advocate-General, in addressing the jury, remarked that the crime with which the prisoner was charged dated so far back as the 10th August last year. The history of the case, from a legal point of view, was intricate and interesting, but with that the jury were not concerned. The delay was accounted for by certain legal difficulties having arisen regarding the court by which the prisoner was first tried and the peculiar situation of the island of Perim. These legal difficulties having been finally got over, the Apellate Side of the High Court directed that the case should be tried here before a jury. The jury would therefore now have simply to try the case as any ordinary one. The facts were of the very simplest character. The accused and the dead man were both privates in the 4th Bombay Rifles, and they belonged to the detachment stationed at Perim last year. On the 9th August the deceased was for some reason or other in difficulties about his food and asked the prisoner to supply him with some. The accused complied with the request, but the prisoner had in consequence to go to bed dinnerless, as Soojana did not clean up the cooking place. Both the sepoys met next morning in the cooking house, and an altercation ensued. The deceased struck the prisoner with his *lotah*, and afterwards took up a stone of several pounds weight, with which to strike the prisoner. About half an hour afterwards the report of a rifle was heard by several persons, and Mangal was found standing near the body of Soojana. The prisoner was seen to throw away nine ball cartridges, an empty case was found in his rifle, and a second packet of ten was in his pouch. The medical evidence would leave no doubt of the cause of death, and added to these facts was the prisoner's own confession. This, said the Advocate-General, seemed to be one of those lamentable occurrences which to civilians appeared to result from the possession by soldiers of their rifle and ball cartridge. There could be no one who had sat on many special juries in Bombay, who had not been made personally familiar with cases, some of Europeans, some of natives, in which the possession of these deadly weapons had led either to the crime of murder, or of culpable homicide, which probably would never have occurred had such temptation not been placed in their hands. Whether it would be possible to remove this temptation remained for others to consider. The evidence could leave no doubt that deceased met his death from the prisoner's hand, and the main question for the consideration of the jury was whether there were any circumstances which reduced it from the crime of murder to that of culpable homicide. He did not wish to disguise from them his own conviction that there was very serious provocation, but it was entirely for the jury to say whether the time which had elapsed before the prisoner fired the shot removed it from the category of grave and sudden provocation. Byroo Singh, a private in the 4th Regiment, Bombay Rifles, said Soojana, the deceased, on the day before the murder, came to him and asked for some bread. Witness, told him, he had to go on duty and could give him none, and he went away. He afterwards returned and showed him that he was eating what accused had given him. In the evening the accused told him that he had given permission to the deceased to eat the bread belonging to him in the cookhouse, which he was afterwards to clean up. Mangal complained to witness that Soojana had not cleaned the cooking pots after using them, and that as he was a Brahmin whilst Soojana was a Gooza, he could not clean them after him. Witness appealed to Soojana to clean them, but he refused to do so in the presence of the accused.

Runjit Singh, another private in the 4th N. I. stationed at Perim in August last, said that on the morning of the murder the prisoner and the deceased were together in the cookhouse. They were using bad language towards each other. Soojana struck Mangal with a *lotah* on the shoulder dealing him a severe blow. The *lotah* fell inside Mangal's cooking place, where he was cooking his food. Mangal being a Brahmin whilst Soojana's was a lower caste, the *lotah* defiled his food and rendered it unfit for a Brahmin to eat. Mangal sat quiet but Soojana lifted up a stone and attempted to strike him with it. Witness told him "take care how you strike this man with such a stone." Mangal turned round and seeing the stone caught hold of it. Witness told them that as they both belonged to the same place they should not quarrel but report the matter to the jemadar. Witness saw them go in the direction of the fort where the jemadar was, the large stone having been dropped by Soojana. The deceased returned ten minutes later, picked up his own cooking pots, cleaned and took them five or six minutes afterwards, and he ran towards the fort, which was about 200 yards distant. Within the fort he saw Soojana lying on the ground living but bleeding from a wound in his breast.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chitty:—The falling of the *lotah* in Mangal's cooking place would be a grievous insult, apart from the blow, to a Brahmin. When witness interfered, Soojana would certainly have struck the accused with the stone with sufficient force to kill him; Mangal then rose and defended himself. Soojana was a hot-tempered man, and when he left the cookhouse he appeared to be mad with rage and his eyes were red.

Krishna Swami, of the 4th Bo. Rifles, also deposed to the quarrel in the cook-house. When the *lotah* fell, Soojana said to Mangal "you have defiled my cooking place." Witness recommended them to go to the jemadar, and the two sepoys left together.

Saccaram Salonki, havildar in the 4th Regiment, deposed: I was in charge of the quarter guard in the fort when I heard the report of a gun. I was lying down on a bench about ten minutes past ten. I heard also Soojana's voice calling out after the shot, "Father, father, I am shot" I ran outside and saw Soojana lying down with Mangal standing by him. The deceased was twenty-five paces from the guard, and Mangal was five paces nearer. The accused had a rifle in his hand in the "ready" position. Mangal said to me "go back, don't come here" I shut one of the gates and was peeping from behind the door to which I had stepped back, when I saw him look towards the wounded man, and as he turned away from me I ran and seized him. Luxman Singh, another havildar had in the meantime attracted the prisoner's attention from the other side. A sepoy and lance-naik helped me to secure the presoner. Mangal was murmuring a great deal that was unintelligible. I took him to the quarter guard and examined his rifle in the presence of Captain Snell and the jemadar. It contained an empty cartridge case and the barrel was smoking and warm. Accused had nine cartridges in his hand and threw them out of the window.

Cross-examined:—The prisoner came with me quietly. I had seen him and the deceased coming from the cookhouse quarreling a quarter of an hour before. Mangal was then walking silently in front, and Soojana was abusing him. Govind Mani, who was in the barracks, also heard the report of the gun, and ran towards where the deceased was lying. The accused told the havildar who held him, "Let me go; I intended to deal with four or five persons, but have not succeeded."

Cross-examined: There would have been time for the prisoner to reload his gun two or three times, but he did not try to do so.

Jan Mahomed, jemadar in the 4th Bombay Rifles, deposed: I was next in command to Captain Snell at Perim. The regiment has since been transferred to Mhow. I was sitting outside the fort when a tindal belonging to the lighthouse called out that a shot had been fired. I ran inside and saw the dead body. I sent it to the hospital and then found the prisoner standing beside the havildar in charge of the quarter guard. I told Mangal, "You have not done well." The accused replied. "I have done well. I struck my enemy." He then took his bundle of cartridges and threw them towards Captain Snell, saying "Take your ammunition." His rifle had been apparently fired five or six minutes previously. In the prisoner's cartridge pouch was a second bundle of ten ball cartridges, unopened. Three days before at the inspection the accused had twenty rounds of ball cartridge in his possession.

The Advocate-General then put in the evidence of the apothecary in charge, who described the wounds which caused the death. A *post mortem* examination showed that the bullet had passed through the body. It was found against a wall at some little distance where the bullet had struck. Death must have been instantaneous.

The confession of the prisoner was next handed in and read. Accused, after describing in detail the quarrelsome conduct of Soojana and the threats of the deceased who left him in the fort with the words "If I have four months, jail I will not forget you" continued:—On Soojana leaving the barrack room I took my pouch containing ball cartridges and began to clean it, and I then thought it would be better to put Soojana out of the world as he had promised to bear me enmity. I therefore took out one bundle of cartridges, and from it took one cartridge which I placed in the chamber of my rifle, the remaining nine cartridges I put in my *dhoti*. I saw Soojana cleaning his pots and pans near the cookhouse from the barrack room window and I thought of firing at him through it but I feared that as there were many people gathered there together I might injure several of them. So I did not fire from this position. On Soojana leaving the cookhouse I changed my position to a more retired part of the barrack, taking my rifle with me. This was on account of there being several sepoys near, who might have interfered with my plans. Soojana now entered the barrack with his pots and pans and I said, "Take care I am going to fire at you." He threw these vessels on the ground and turned round to leave the place, but before he could do so, I fired, and he called out "My father" and fell a few feet outside the doorway. I came out with my rifle, and havildar Luxman Singh seeing me ran into his house and shut the door. Havildar Succaram also shut the door of his barracks on seeing me. I said to him, "Why do you shut your door? Take my rifle, I have no intention of firing at anybody else." I offered my rifle to Havildar Succaram, and he took it, and afterwards seized me, and pushed me into the quarter-guard.

This closed the case for the prosecution, and the Advocate-General said he did not propose to sum up the evidence.

Mr. Chitty thereupon addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. It was a case which had acquired some notoriety, but he would impress upon them the necessity of basing their verdict merely upon the evidence they had heard that day, without allowing themselves to be prejudiced by anything they might have heard or read regarding the prisoner. Was there sufficient evidence for them to convict the prisoner? It was difficult for a European to estimate the gravity of the insult to the accused as a Brahmin to have the *lotah* dropped into his cooking place by a man of lower caste and his food thereby defiled, but apart from that insult to his religious scruples actual violence was used towards him. Mr. Chitty pointed out that in the cookhouse the prisoner sat quiet under these insults, and asked whether it was not probable that when within the fort Soojana renewed the quarrel and attacked Mangal again, the rifle going off in the struggle accidentally or otherwise. To his mind it was extremely probable that such a thing actually occurred. He reminded the jury that the prisoner had already been in gaol nine months, and he suggested that they could not find otherwise than that he had been very seriously provoked by the deceased.

Mr. Justice Scott told the jury they had now reached the final stage of this most important inquiry. In stating the law as regards the case, his Lordship said that if they found the prisoner did fire the gun it would be for them to consider whether the exception provided with regard to culpable homicide was applicable. The act would not be murder if they found that the prisoner was deprived of personal control by grave and sudden provocation. His Lordship read to the jury the evidence of the witnesses and the confession of the prisoner, and finally directed them to find Mangal guilty of culpable homicide if they found he was acting under such grave and sudden provocation as to be totally beyond self-control and unaware of the consequences of his act, or if they considered sufficient time had elapsed before the shot was fired, they must find a verdict against the prisoner for murder.

The jury retired to consider their verdict, returning into Court after ten minute's absence.

The Foreman informed his Lordship that seven of the jury were in favour of a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, whilst two were for a verdict of murder, accompanied with a strong recommendation to mercy.

His Lordship, I think you had better consider your verdict a little longer. It is a very important matter to decide. Are you quite sure there is no possibility of your agreeing?

The Foreman of the jury replied in the affirmative.

His Lordship: In that case I will accept it. I must ask you something further. There are two kinds of culpable homicide, one is when the act by which death is caused is done with the intention of death; the other, if it is done with the knowledge that it may cause death. I presume you mean the first of these?

The Foreman: Yes, my Lord.

In addressing the prisoner, his Lordship said:—Prisoner at the bar, I think the majority of the jury have taken a very lenient view of this case. All the circumstances of the case still require me to pass a severe sentence, and the sentence is ten years' transportation.

The Sessions were then dissolved.

LIST OF VISITORS—MAHABLESHWUR.

Acorn Cottage.—Mr D N Wadia and family.

Apna Cottage.—Mr and Mrs D D'Ghandy and family.

Bella Vista.—H E the Rt Hon'ble Lord Reay, C I E; Lady Reay; Capt Phayre, A D C; Capt Herbert, A D C; Capt B Hamilton, A D C; Mr G H R Hart.

Belle Vue.—Mr and Mrs J Cowasji Jehanghir.

Bird's Nest.—Mr Bomanji Sorabji Master and family.

Blue Valley Hall.—Mr and Mrs Peile and family.

Bower (The).—Dr and Mrs Lisboa and family.

Charlotte Villa.—Mr and Mrs Naylor, Miss Codrington.

Clifton House.—Mr and Mrs Whiting.

Club (The).—Major C Poignaud, Lieut-Col G A Jacob, Mr J H E Hart, Capt Werge, Lieut-Col Adam, Capt Russell, A D C, Mr G Grant, Mr T B Kirkham, Mr W H Crowe, Surgn-Genl Moore, C I E, Brig-Surgn Cruickshank, Mr R S Clark, Colonel Morton, Brig-Genl Knowles, C B, Mr E. Lawrence.

Craig Hall.—The Chief of Jhamkundie.

East End.—Dr and Mrs O'Kearney.

Eagle's Nest.—Mr and Mrs Wordsworth.

Elphinstone Hall.—Mr Dorabjee Bootee and family.

Elphinstone Cottage.—Surgeon-General and Mrs Thomson.

Eskdale Cottage.—Mr Jackson.

Ferny.—Dr and Mrs Irving.

Fountain Hotel.—Mrs T Le Mesurier, Mr and Mrs Fry, Mr and Mrs Johnston, Surgn-Major and Mrs Guiness, Capt Hodgkinson, Mr Ward, Mr and Mrs Hawker, Mr Rand.

Fountain House.—Mr. B Dinshaw Manekji Patil and family.

Four Oaks.—Mr A M Dharamsey.

General Barr's.—Mr and Mrs Yorke Smith.

Glengarry.—Mr and Mrs Macdonald.

Glen Howard.—Major and Mrs Hemming.

Glenmore.—Miss Plumb.

Government Bungalow, No. 1.—Mr and Mrs Fanshawe and Miss Scott.

Government Bungalow, No. 2.—Mrs Betham and family.

Government Bungalow, No. 3.—Mrs Hay.

Government Bungalow, No. 4.—Dr and Mrs MacRury.

Green Hill.—Rev E S and Mrs Hume, and Miss Hume.

Grace Cottage.—Rev R Winsor and family.

Heath View.—Mrs Basil Lang.

Hen and Chicken.—Mrs Dundas.

Hillstone.—Mr and Mrs S Cooke and family.

Hope Cottage.—Mr and Mrs Woodburn.

Iron Roof.—Mr Framji Nusserwanji Patel.

Langholm Lodge.—Mrs A C Gaye.

Langholm Buildings.—Rev Dr. and Mrs Mackichan and family, Mr Alexander, Lt-Col Borrodaile, Mr and Mrs W Nugent, Miss Wheal, Miss L Wiseman, Mr and Mrs Macnee, Miss Patterson, Mr and Mrs Pringle and family, Mr and Mrs Kitchen and family, Capt Tyler.

Lake View.—Mr and Mrs Shewan.

Leeson's Lodge.—Col and Mrs Holberton, Miss Clarkson.

Lily Cottage.—Mr and Mrs Moore.

Mahableshwur Lodge.—Mr. and Mrs F B Maclaren.

Mahableshwur House.—Rev R Stothert and family.

Mahableshwur Cottage.—Mrs Murrell.

Malcolm Cottage.—Rev R. L. Sharpin, MA.

Monastery (The).—Mr and Mrs A Davidson, and Miss Bagnell.

Mount Malcolm.—Mr Jehangier Mody and friends.

Mount Douglas.—Mr and Mrs J Nugent, and Miss Nugent.

Mulberry Cottage.—Mr Goculdas Tejpal's son.

Murrary House.—Rev and Mrs Harding, and Miss Fairbank.

Nelson's Lodge.—Major Genl Goodfellow.

Nonpariel View.—Mr and Mrs H A Wadya and family.

Oaks (The).—Mr and Mrs Shuttleworth and family and Mrs and Miss Betham.

Paradise Lodge.—Mr and Mrs H Warden.

Park Hall.—Col and Mrs Bonus.

Prospect Cottage.—Mrs and Miss Howard.

Ravine Cottage.—Mr and Miss Wilson.

Ripon Hotel.—Mr and Mrs G Owen Dunn, Sir W Seton, Bart, Mr S Wood, Col and Mrs Matthews.

Rose Cottage.—Mr Morarjee Goculdass' son.

Rockdale.—Mrs Melliss, and Mrs Conran.

Sea View.—Mrs. J W Wray.

Shrubbery (The).—Major and Mrs Thomas and family.

Sidney House.—Sir W Wedderburn.

Sindola Park.—The Chief of Miraj.

Spring Cottage.—Mr J N Readymoney.

St James.—Mr P M Mehta and family.

Temple Hall.—Mr Melvill, Mrs and Miss Portman.

Terraces (The).—Col and Mrs Lyttelton.

Tyabjee Lodge.—Mr and Mrs C W J Macpherson.

Victoria Lodge.—Mrs and Miss Stewart.

Victoria Cottage.—Mrs Steward.

Westwoods.—Mr and Miss Hart.

Willows (The).—Brig-Genl and Mrs Willoughby, Miss Willoughby, and Mr Harrison.

Wood Lawn.—Lieut-Genl Sir C B Arbuthnot, K C B, and Lady Arbuthnot.

Yenna Lodge.—Mr and Mrs T Cooke and family.

INDIGESTION EXTRAORDINARY.

Thursday, the 22nd ult., being a Mahomedan feast day at Madras, Nawab Feroze Hussain Khan Bahadur, issued invitations to about 2,000 Mahomedans—both rich and poor—to partake of a feast he had prepared for them. About 4,000 people assembled in response to the invitation—which they considered to be a sort of general invitation, to all Mahomedans—at the Umdah Bagh on the Mount Road. A banquet, consisting of the usual *pilaw*, with a great quantity of sweets, was served out, and all the guests went home highly pleased with the entertainment, for which no pains had been spared by the host. Much to the astonishment of everybody, the great majority of those who had partaken of the banquet on Thursday, were suddenly taken ill the same night, and all with more or less the same symptoms, the occurrence creating quite a sensation among the Mahomedans. It was at first suspected that they had been poisoned accidentally with copper! but it was ascertained that the vessels in which the various dishes had been prepared were in their usual clean state, and were properly tinned. It is now conjectured that the cause of all this indigestion was that the rich food did not agree with the majority of the people who partook of it for they are not accustomed to eating such food, and many of them may have eaten more than was sufficient for them. However, it is satisfactory to note that no deaths have occurred, and that all who were ill have more or less perfectly recovered. It is said the matter has caused Nawab Feroze Hussain no small amount of uneasiness.

NATIVE PRESS.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL REFORM.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—It is almost hopeless to convince otherwise intelligent men that imperial politics are not all in all for the good of the people, and that they should be reserved for the few who understand them; but that there is a vast amount of work lying nearer home in which each one of us has inherited a vital interest, the neglect of which may disqualify any citizen from the exercise of his acquired right of attending to higher politics. There are sanitation, vaccination and a score of municipal questions; there are the questions of prison discipline, of revenue exactions in a variety of ways, of the employment of cheaper and more efficient native agency in several departments of the public service; and yet there is not an association in the country devoted specially to all or any of these grievances calling for immediate redress. We have no heart to refer in this place to the question of Infant Marriage, which is becoming a *bete noire* of the anglicized Aryan; and if we mention it at all it is merely to show that till this question of questions is solved there is not much hope of real national progress. Such progress as we happily notice in our midst is due at least as much to the genius of the ruling race as to the earnestness of the efforts made by native representatives. So far as progress from the latter source can be studied it appears to us in not a few cases to be of a hothouse character, premature in devevopment and premature in decay, spasmodic at the best, and too fragile to weather the storms of adversity.

INDIA AND IRELAND.

Native Opinion, in commenting upon Mr. Gladstone's speech, says:—Now putting India for Ireland the whole of the above may be safely and advantageously read as applying to the circumstances of our country. If the same consideration are extended for our circumstances there is nothing to prevent a more extended popular legislature being granted to India. This speech ought to give us great hope in the matter of the agitation about our legislative Councils. While Mr. Gladstone is at the head of affairs we have only to show to him that we are fit for extended previleges and we have no doubt but that some day or other they will be granted to us.

THE LATE MR. BYRAMJEE GHANDEE.

The *Bombay Chronicle*, in noticing the death of its proprietor and editor, says:—His connection with the press and the public lasted for upwards of 33 years, during which time he gave unmistakeable proofs of his wide and varied experience of the world, deep insight into human affairs, clear perception of the probable and the possible, unwarped judgment in intricate matters, large fund of information, powerful grasp of the intellect, and strong capacity for business coupled with unflinching vigour and perseverance, and honest firm determination in dealing with vital public questions and burning topics of the day. Those that have marked his public career would agree with us when we say that he was one of those foremost few who at personal sacrifices first gave to female education that start and impetus to which its present growth—perhaps, its existence itself—is now mainly due,—while his services to the public in connection with the proceedings of the Bombay Association, the Parsee Law Commission, and divers other public movements have been too many to require any dilation here. We are certain that his clear manly voice must still be ringing in the ears of those who many a time must have heard him with rapt attention. As a Justice of the Peace, a Delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and in many other useful public situations of life he has always rendered such lasting and meritorious services to the public that we feel sure his name will be long remembered by all, with mingled feelings of thankfulness, esteem, and fond regret too deep to be expressed; and it would be acknowledged by all who personally knew him that by his death a gap is made in social and other circles, which will not be filled up for a long time to come.

THE GARSTIN DACOITY CASE.

The Garstin Dacoity Case is being heard in the Madras High Court before Sir Arthur Collins, the Chief Justice. It has been suggested that the Zemindar Bodynaikanur had paid the prisoners to commit the dacoity because it was understood that Mr. Garstin had some sort of grudge against Mr. Crole, the Collector, who was the Zemindar's friend. On Thursday Mr. Garstin was cross-examined by Mr. Eardley Norton, who represented two of the prisoners, with a view of throwing light on the suggestion.

Mr. Norton—Did you ever suggest that Mr Crole was in any way connected with this case, remotely or directly?

Mr. Garstin—No.

Mr. Norton—Did you ever believe it?

Mr. Garstin—Am I to answer that, my lord?

The Chief Justice—Did you ever suggest it before the lower Court that Mr. Crole suggested to the Zemindar to attack you in this way?

Mr. Garstin—No.

The Chief Justice—It is very unfair bringing some other people's name in who have nothing whatever to do with the case. As long as you are demolishing anything that Mr. Garstin may have suggested

Mr. Norton—Mr. Garstin himself brought Mr. Crole's name into the case. Did you ever suggest in the lower Court that Mr Crole was directly or indirectly connected?

The Chief Justice—Mr Garstin says he never suggested before the magistrate that Mr Crole had anything to do with the existence of animosity between the zemindar and Mr. Garstin.

Mr. Norton—What is the meaning of this passage:—"I had unpleasant correspondence with Mr. Crole in 1885. I see letter C. It is dated 12th March 1885. Since the receipt of C Mr. Crole and I have not been on friendly terms"?

Mr. Garstin—The question was put to me by Mr. French.

Mr. Norton—Previous to the examination by Mr. French, had you any communication with Mr. French, directly or indirectly?

Mr. Garstin—No.

Mr. Norton—Were you astonished when this question was put to you?

Mr. Garstin—I do not know how to answer that question. I thought it not improbable that reference might be made to the correspondence between myself and Mr. Crole.

Mr. Norton—Who produced this letter?

Mr. Garstin—I presume Mr. French did.

Mr. Morton—Who gave it to Mr. French?

Mr. Garstin—I cannot say.

Mr. Norton—It is an official letter?

Mr. Garstin—It is demi-official I think.

The Chief Justice (after reading the letter)—Mr. Garstin speaks this in answer to a question. What that comes to I do not see. However, it is on the record, and Mr. Norton is at liberty to question him.

Mr. Branson—I stated along time ago in the presence of Mr. Norton that so far as I was concerned, Mr. Crole's name would never pass my lips unless I was compelled to mention it, and it was because when I read the papers and could see no reason why Mr. Crole should be dragged in that I resolved not to bring his name in. I warned Mr. Norton in that case. It is not a part of my case here. When I addressed the jury I did not mention Mr. Crole's name. I did not make the slightest reference to Mr. Crole.

Mr. Norton—Has your lordship read the calendar of the District Magistrate committing the prisoner to the Sessions? The District Magistrate insinuated that Mr. Crole was at the bottom of the case. Mr. Garstin says he gave the answer because he was asked.

The Chief Justice—As a witness he was bound to answer. It has nothing to do with the case.

Mr. Norton—It has nothing to do with the prosecution, but it is our case.

After further discussion Mr. Norton asked:—

Would you swear that before you went into the witness-box you had no conversation with any person about Mr. Crole, and that his name was never mentioned in your hearing?

Mr. Garstin—His name might have been mentioned in my hearing by some fifty persons.

Mr. Norton—Either by solicitors, or by counsel, or by Mr. Arbuthnot, or Colonel Guthrie, or anybody else officially connected with this case?

The court raised some objection here.

Mr. Norton—Did you ever suggest that Mr. Crole was the unconscious cause of the animosity between yourself and the Zemindar?

Mr. Garstin—No.

Mr. Norton—Were you in court when Mr. French opened the case?

Mr. Garstin—Yes.

Mr. Branson—I object to that.

The Chief Justice—Because Mr. Garstin, not being the prosecutor, had not the power. If he got up and said to Mr. French "You have no right to say so and so," the District Magistrate would have said "You have nothing to do with the matter."

Mr. Norton—Did you suggest to Mr. French that he should make the statement about Mr. Crole?

Mr. Garstin—To the best of my recollection I never spoke to Mr. French.

THE ATTACK ON A COMMISSARIAT CONDUCTOR AT QUETTA.

A correspondent sends an up-country paper some further details of the attack upon Sub-Conductor Rogers of the Commissariat Department near Kuchlak, the first stage to Peshin from Quetta. It appears that on turning a corner of the road he was suddenly set on by some six or seven men, one of whom dealt him a heavy blow—with what appeared to be a stick or the butt end of a gun—over the right eye. His helmet broke the force of the blow, but the eye was severely damaged, and he fell to the ground partially stunned. He had, however, presence of mind enough left to draw his revolver and fire four or five shots: three of these he believes to have taken effect; but only one man shot in the leg was brought to the ground, and this is the man he took prisoner. It is stated locally that Sub-Conductor Rogers who only had Rs. 10 or so on him at the time was not the man "wanted". It may possibly have been Major Shepherd, R.E. (in charge of the Sind-Peshin State Railway), who it is believed was somewhere on the Quetta-Peshin road at the time. It is further reported that three servants were lately murdered by Pathans at Kach, so that the Quetta District would not appear to be as peaceful as it is usually made out; there have, moreover, been several robberies in Quetta itself lately.

THE REMINISCENCES OF AN ATTACHE.

Under this title Mr. Hubert E. H. Jerningham has reprinted, with additions, some essays from his pen which recently appeared in *Blackwood*. During his diplomatic career Mr. Jerningham saw a good many notable persons and scenes. Here is his first impression of Napoleon III.

On the appointed morning, the 28th of December, 1868, I was ushered into the Emperor's study, my two volumes under my arm. As the door closed behind me, I saw standing in front of me a figure as stumpy in appearance as the face was seemingly lifeless. Indeed I looked hard at the face, and it seemed to me as if there were no eyes in it at all. Presently some sounds reached my ear, which I could not make out in the least. Was the Emperor speaking in English? Not having understood what his Majesty said, I took refuge in a deep bow, looked up, and beheld a hand twirling the moustache on the face without eyes, but still I saw no eyes. Again, inarticulate sounds came forth, and this time I had little doubt they were in English; but my surprise was not lessened, for I had always heard that Napoleon III. was a good English scholar. Still the fact remains that, on his two attempts with me, the Emperor was very unsuccessful, and left me with the conviction that the reputation given him was mistaken, so far as his knowledge of English went. A second deep bow greeted this second effort, at the end of which, however, his Majesty, not having found the exact English word he wanted, used a French equivalent, which I quickly took as a signal that he desired the conversation to go on in that language. From that moment the eyes opened, the fat seemed to melt away, the limbs became animated, and there poured on to the countenance a ray of sunlit intelligence such as I have never seen before or since, or probably never will note again on any human face.

Mr. Jerningham tells the following amusing story of his early experiences in the service of the F. O.:—

Proud of the position, and hence delighted with myself, I had a rude awakening on a fine morning in the summer of 1867, when, being told that I was required in the anteroom, I presented myself before the benign countenance of a very portly and kind old gentleman, who begged my pardon for "disturbing a clerk at his work." I thought I would faint. To be called a clerk was such a shock, when I had obtained so exalted a position, that I at once conceived a hatred for this old vestryman which I made no effort to conceal. "Pray be seated." "Thank you," he said, with a smile, "I daresay if we both stand we will relish the change, for, like you, I sit almost all day at a desk." "What do you want?" This was said very roughly. "Oh, I beg you ten thousand pardons. I am on my way to Russia, and wish for a passport." I got the passport and filled it in. "Thank you," he said; "and may I ask how much there is to pay?" "Nothing, sir. At embassies we give passports gratis. At consulates they are allowed to charge." All this was said with the most dignified air and look I could command. But it was of no good, for my old gentleman, quietly remarking, "Oh, yes; I understand," began thumbling at his waistcoat-pocket, and presently pulled out of it a silver coin, which I had no difficulty in recognizing as a British half-crown. As the old man was just going through, he whispered in my ear—"Take this: it's for you, you know. I know what clerks are. Bless you, they do like an occasional douceur!" I am sure I fainted. I felt disgraced, dishonoured, outcast. Had I not fainted I must have kicked my——benefactor.

In 1867 Mr. Jerningham dined at the house of the great Dumas. The novelist prided himself greatly on his culinary powers, and was good enough to cook a dish of eels for his guests himself.

After some delay our host appeared again at the door in a velvet jacket, and beckoning us into the dining-room, caused the Spanish literary gentleman to sit opposite to him, his daughter on his left, and myself on his right. All passed well, and we discussed *hors-d'œuvres* and *pot au feu* with delightful appreciation of their excellency, heightened by the extraordinary powers of conversation of our host, who did all the talking. Presently he gave a start, and with a cry, "Ma matelote!" he got up, darted into the kitchen, and with equal suddenness returned with a long dish containing eels swimming in brandy, to which fire had been set. I never saw a face, and especially a fat face, beam with so much joy as that of Alexandre Dumas on depositing this dish on the table, and declaring to me that in England we might set fire to plum-puddings—the fire would not melt such mixtures; but in France, in his house, there was a man, a novelist, a writer, who could set eels on fire, and the eels were liquefied. "Croyez moi," he added, "j'ai beaucoup écrit; j'ai même écrit de belles choses, mais ce que je fais de mieux c'est une matelote d'anguille."

Here is an account of a strange occurrence:—

On the 19th of January, 1865, it would seem by my journal that after dinner I sallied forth to Gray's Inn for the purpose of rehearsing the "Scrab of Paper," which some barrister friends and myself intended to act in private theatricals which we contemplated. For some reason or another the rehearsal was postponed; and, after an hour spent with my friends—Mr. Molloy, the emi- M.P. for King's County, another, and Mr. Schwenck Gilbert a third—I sauntered home. I had to go the length of Oxford-street and part of Holborn. As I reached Little Queen-street I was impelled to have a look at the Shoe-Black Home, which, in imitation of Lord Shaftesbury's excellent institution, had been founded for poor Catholic vagrant boys, and in which, being its secretary, I took at the time more than considerable interest. It was in itself an absurd idea to have a look at the outside of a very poor house in a very shabby street at eleven o'clock at night: but I obeyed the impulse nevertheless, and when I came in front of the house, found that it was lighted up, contrary to all regulations, which enjoined lights to be out by nine. Having rung the bell, I was answered by the wife of the superintendent—a poor woman, who, for a few shillings a week, tended to the comforts of the ragged urchins under her care. To the question why the lights were not turned out, she gave an evasive answer to the effect that her husband had been obliged to go out, and that she was waiting for him, etc.—all of which I might believe, as I liked. I told her I would report the matter to the committee, and left her in great fear lest her dismissal and that of her husband might be the consequence of this breach of the rules. She appears to have felt it so much that she fell ill; and I never saw her again until a month later, when, being at the "Home" with a sister of mine and the Dowager Lady B——, for the purpose of giving the boys the prizes they had won, the poor superintendent's wife looked so ill and haggard that I asked lady B——, to say something encouraging which she did. Upon this the woman turned to me and exclaimed, "Yes, sir, I have been ill, very ill, ever since the night you was here, and you have had no pity for a poor old woman that was sick. You were going out to shoot wild duck, and you promised to send me some, but you never did; and for a gentleman to break his promise to a poor woman is too bad—is it not, my lady?" There was only one conclusion to arrive at—that the poor creature was mad; for it so happened that at that time I had never so much as shot any game whatsoever, much less a wild duck; and my circumstances were such that, even had I been going to shoot anywhere, it is more than probable that I would never have sent this woman any game at all, and very certain that I would not have considered a wild duck as proper food for her. Be this as it may, on the 18th of March following we received the following telegram from Commander, now, I believe Captain Fenwick, then in command of the Harrier:—"I regret to say that your brother was lost in the Falkland Islands on the 19th of January whilst out shooting wild duck." We were more than brothers to each other; we were bosom friends, and like one another in face, though not in stature. Is it possible that the poor woman at the "Home" saw him in her delirium, and took him for me? Did he select the work in which I was most deeply interested at the time to give me warning of his loss on that desolate island?

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

Patrick Egan recently wrote an open letter in which he denounced those who seek to weaken the Irish League at the present crisis. This could only apply to those who remit money to Mr. Parnell through channels independent of the League. Such remittances are estimated to amount to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Within the last few days Mr. Parnell has telegraphed his approval of this assistance. Upon this basis serious charges of Irish dissensions and of the desertion of Mr. Parnell by the League are published to-day. It is asserted that the League is controlled by a clique of Separatists who have threatened Mr. Parnell with the stoppage of supplies unless he insists on absolute independence for Ireland. Against this clique are arrayed those who favour the support of whatever policy may be adopted by the Irish at home. They claim to include the majority of the members of the League, and assert that their views are overridden by the intriguers who are plotting for an end to the present peaceful policy, hoping thus to prevent an inquiry into certain odious charges which are only vaguely hinted at. Those who have procured the present publication of these matters profess their motive to be to force the assembling of a general convention to which an appeal may be made. "I have private, but perfectly trustworthy information", says the New York correspondent of the *Standard*, "that the situation is serious. Any forecast would doubtless be imprudent; but it appears that Mr. Parnell and Mr. Byrne, with the independent Committees, are nearer the sentiment of the vast majority of the Irish in America than those who are alleged to be seeking to alienate the League from Mr. Parnell, viz., Sullivan as the principal and Egan as his chief colleague."

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers should use KEMP & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY

THE open market rate of discount on 3 months' bills in London yesterday was advanced from 2 to 2½ per cent., but the stocks do not appear to be affected, Consols remaining at 100⅞, the 3½ per cent. Indian Starling Loan at 101⅞. Bar Silver has again declined 1-16d. to 46d., causing a further reduction of ⅛ in Rupee-Paper.

In the Mincing Lane markets we notice a decline of 6d. per quarter in Bombay Linseed and 6d. in Calcutta Rapeseed. Ceylon Cocoanut oil is quoted £1, Cochin 10s. per ton lower. Wheat in Liverpool shows an advance of 1d. per cental in No. 2 Soft White, but otherwise is unchanged.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday again closed firm, the day's sales being 10,000 bales, including 600 Surats. On the spot values were unaltered, but Americans to arrive showed an improvement of 1-64d. in near and 1-32d. in distant positions. Surat arrivals were apprently unchanged. Fine Broach, March-April shipment, having changed hands at 4 27-32d. From New York an advance of 2 points is quoted in Futures, but ready Mid-Uplands remain at 9 5-16 cents per lb.

The statistical position of the staple has undergone no very marked alteration during the week. The Liverpool stock has diminished by 6,000 and the visible supply for all Europe by 20,000 bales. It is very evident now that there is going to be no excess of supply in the Home markets during the summer months, and so long therefore as the consumption is maintained at about its present level we may look for at least the existing range of price being supported. The new American crop is said to have had a rather late start in some parts, but on the average is favourably reported on.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Week's Receipts	38,000	14,000	20,000
„ Exports to U. K.	47,000	21,000	13,000
„ „ Continent	11,000	4,000	14,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,9 3,000	4,6 2,000	4,709,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	1,980,000	2,174,000	2,127,000
„ „ Continent „	1,578,000	1,325,000	1,3 2,000
„ Stock in the Ports	712,000	557,000	5 4,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 20th ult., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1886	1885	1884
Total supply of all kinds	2,560,000	2,5 0,010	2,908,000
„ Surats	409,000	423,000	680,370

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	628,000	1,023,000	1,049,190
„ London	18,000	45,000	65,000
American afloat	160,000	70,000	81,000
East Indian „	72,000	73,000	130,000
	878,000	1,211,000	1,328,190
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 1-8d.	5 11-16d.	6 1-8d.
„ Good Fair Dhollera	4d.	4 13-16d.	4 9-16d.
Difference	1 1-8d.	⅞d.	1 9-16d.

The Bombay Cotton market to-day has been steady in tone at unchanged prices, but with only a limited business passing. Now that shipments are not pressing, export buyers operate very sparingly, but sellers are equally conservative. The up-country markets are nearly all above the parity of Bombay, and it seems very probable that we shall have very stupid markets during the remainder of the season, the more so that our local mills have not as yet made any extensive provision for their future wants.

WHEAT is quiet with only a small amount of export buying. The market is still dominated to a great extent by the large contracts for future delivery which have yet to be completed, but as every day reduces the outstandings, we may before long begin to find the large supplies rendering new business more practicable.

SEEDS are quiet and unchanged as a general rule, Linseed only being very firmly held.

FREIGHTS maintain the same quiet tone, and we have not heard of any new business of moment. Current ready rates are :—

		Cotton.	Wheat.
Liverpool	Ready	20s. to 21s. 3d.	16s. 3d.
London	„	20s.	
Open Charter	„	18s. 9d. to 20s.	
Havre	„	18s. 9d. to 20s.	
Dunkirk	„	18s. 9d. to 20s.	
Antwerp	„	20s. to 20s. 3d.	
Marseilles	„	20s.	
Genoa	„	27s. 6d. to 2s.	
Trieste, Venice	„	27s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. to 2s.	

EXCHANGE.—In the absence of any demand for have nominally undergone no change, but forward it is difficult to get a reliable quotation, telegraphic transfer for the monsoon months being unobtainable at better than 1s. 5½d. The banks, on the other hand, are very willing buyers of private paper, and both ready and forward have to-day reduced their rates for Credits 1-16d. The decline, however, seems to bring out very few additional bills, and the transactions to-day have been extremely limited. For ready paper we quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 11-16d.	„
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 25-32d.	„
Credits „ „ „	1s. 5¾d.	„
Francs „ „ „	1·88½.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at unaltered rates, Rs. 97 11-16 for Fours, Rs. 101 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are steady without important change of any kind. Spinning Mills, as a rule, are unaltered, but we note a decline of Rs. 5 in Oriental, while Connaught, Coorla, Manockjee Petit, and Ripon are all Rs. 5 higher.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct	718¾
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do	666
National Bank of India	37,32	250		5 pct.	120

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,30	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	109
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	345
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	725
Bellary S.&W.Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	490xd
Bhownuggur Mills	9,000	100	100	...	34
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	465
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	975
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	–	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	785xd
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	695xd
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	665
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	650
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	920
Dhurumsey S & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	42½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,075
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	690
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	645
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	75
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	–	875
Hingunghat Mill Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 25	960xd
Impi Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 46	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,135xd
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	585
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	„ 14-5-7	400
Jewraj Balloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,120
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	...	980
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	9,17½
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	151
Madras United	500	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 125	2,690xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	...	[illegible]
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,225
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	172½
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,500
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	575
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	..	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		600
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	910
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	570
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	–	210
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	–	102½
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	922½xd
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	980
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,080	Rs. 35	1,390
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	750
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	430
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	255
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	...	675
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	775
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770	1,000	1,000	–	775

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£144
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed, 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£154

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Bernicia, 5,701 tons, Capt. Jones, sailed on the 1st instant for Leghorn, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Titania, 2,071 tons, Captain Mersa, sailed on the 2nd instant for China, with a general cargo.

THE steam ship John Readhead, 1,102 tons, Captain Rahtkens, sailed on the 1st instant for Constadt, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Inchmaree, 1,287 tons, Captain Major, sailed on the 1st instant for Naples and Genoa, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Princess Alexander, 1,911 tons, Captain Sekert, sailed on the 1st instant for Naples and Genoa, with a general cargo and with Mr. and Miss Toeppin, as passengers.

THE steam-ship Clan Sinclair, 1,911 tons, Captain Darley, sailed on the 1st instant for Liverpool, with a general cargo and with General and Mrs. Oldershaw, as passengers.

THE steam-ship Byculla, 1,072 tons, Captain Warrington, sailed on the 1st instant for Coromandel Coast and Moulmein, with a general cargo and one gentleman, as passenger.

THE steam-ship Inchmornish, 1,298 tons, Captain John Prentice, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Liverpool, 26th March, with a cargo of coal. She is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE steam-ship Henzada, 1,344 tons, Captain Avern, sailed on the 1st instant for Lisbon and London, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. H. Wright, Master Meakin, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Meakin, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Mactaggart, Hospital Assistant Vittoo, B. Savant, and 85 deck.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyds S. N. Co.'s steamship Poseidon, Captain G. Doucich, will sail to-day for Trieste, &c. The following is the list of passengers :—For Trieste.—Count and Countess de Chelva, Major and Mrs. Eden, R. A., Surgn-Major and Mrs. Hume, Captain and Mrs. Rae, A. P. D., Mr. and Mrs. de Lange, Mr. and Mrs. Hanhart, Mr. and Mrs. J. Posner and 2 children, Mrs. Erini Yannistti, Miss Boning, Mrs. Cama, Major W. F. C. Gray, Mr. J. Janni, Captain Short, R. E., Lieutenant H. Davidson, Mr. C. Campbell Smith, Mr. M. Macauliffe, Mr. J. Roscher, Mr. John Bosseck, Mr. G. Franke, Mr. Charriol, Mr. Zollikofer, Mr. Hasstrup, Mr. Maclean, Mr. Gompertz, Mr. La Motte, Mr. R. Dencker, Mr. F. W. Dencker Bonning, Mr. A. de Tavaszy, and Mr. Santos Gutierrey. For Port Said.—Sisters Mary Antoinette, Mary Rosalie, and Rita, and Mr. F. Cohen. For Suez.—Captain and Mrs. Loftus Thackwell and child, Mr. C. E. Goulburn, and Mr. H. Gutmann. For Aden.—Twelve passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

1ST MAY.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S S Ravenna	2038	Daniel	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Clan Murray	1372	E. Warfolk	F	Finlay, Muir & Co.
„ Inchgarvie	1728	Sanders	M	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ River Indus	2276	Murray	O	W & A Graham.
„ Aspatria	1921	Veale	A	W & A Graham.
„ Eden Hall	2053	Macdougall	L	E. Bates & Co.
„ Cambodia	1969	Wildgoose	M	Ralli Bros.
„ Recta	1913	A. S. Grate	H J	Ralli Bros.
„ Nubia	4319	T. G. Knox	B	W. & A. Graham
„ Mameluke	1752	A. Newey	E	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Laleham	1300	E. Marshall	...	Owen & Okell.
„ Verona	3116	M. de Horne	..	P. & O. Co.
„ Khiva	1509	Bason	..	P. & O. Co.
„ Beresford	1414	W. Howell	..	....
„ Rialto	1799	F. Kerr	...	Finlay, Muir & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
1	Inch Mornish	Prentice	Liverpool.
	Clan Forbes (s)	Tait	Liverpool, March 1.
2	Victoria (s)	Russell	Liverpool, April 3.
	Saint Bernard (s)	Young	Liverpool, April 3.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
1	Clan Sinclair (s)	Darley	Liverpool.
	P. Alexander (s)	Eckert	Naples and Genoa.
	J. Readhead (s)	Rahtkens	Cronstadt.
	Inchmaree (s)	Major	Naples and Genoa.
	Henzada (s)	Avern	Lisbon and London.
	Byculla (s)	Warrington.	Coast & Moulmein.
	Bernicia (s)	Jones	Leghorn.
2	Titania (s)	Mersa	China.

The following vessels entered for loading on the 30th April :—Sussex, for Catania and Naples. On the 1st May :—Steamers Clan Forbes, and Baron, for Dunkirk; Thorndale, Marseilles; and Hydaspes, Antwerp and London.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.

27 Maharani (s)......Burleigh......Rangoon, April 20.
Oriental (s)......Creff......Rangoon, April 19.
Ethiopia (s)......Guy......Singapore, April 9.

DEPARTURES.

April 27.—Steamer Chupra.

BOMBAY EXPORTS.—MAY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Principality s—400 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

Eden Hall s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 161 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 500 cwts rapeseed, 500 cwts castorseed, and 250 cwts linseed, G Bharmull; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ewart, Latham and Co; 1,800 cwts condiments, R Cowasji; 43 bales cotton, Thackersee Jewraj; 46 bales wool, O Baboobhoy.

White Rose s—96 cwts myrabolams, V Veerjee.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes s—495 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 1,500 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mameluke s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Clan Murray s—3,249 cwts groundnuts, Lang, Moir and Co; 6,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts tirellyseed, F Masotti and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Baron Clyde s—10,000 cwts wheat and 18,000 cwts rapeseed, A Blaschock and Co.

FOR HULL.

Waverley s—2,000 cwts myrabollams, L Poonsee and Co; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, Pelly and Co.

Kepler s—4,000 cwts wheat, Tyabji and Co; 4,060 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Swiftsure s—799 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Orpington s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 700 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.

Latimer s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Amana s—310 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 1,000 bales cotton and 10,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales hemp, Foussaint Boutellier; 2,011 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros; 955 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Bernicia s—4,100 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Mackay s—600 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

Inchmaree s—600 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Kildare s—680 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co; 440 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.

Poseidon s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Poseidon s—1,600 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 440 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

Singapore s—110 bales twist, Nensy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Titania (s)—42 bales cotton, K Poonumchund and Co; 75 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co.

Kashgar s—550 bales twist, 154 cwts sharkfins, 800 cwts sandalwood roots, and 600 cwts sandalwood, J Peerbhoy and Co; 252 bales twist, 75 cwts sharkfins and 12 cwts fishmaws, L Chuttoo; 125 bales twist, Hajee A Esmally; 215 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 100 bales twist, 172 cwts sharkfins, 15 cwts fishmaws and 625 cwts sandalwood, C Ebraham; 345 bales twist, Tharria Topan; 250 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, D P Marker; 38 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 40 bales cotton, B Jankipursad.

Singapore (s)—400 bales twist, V Poonjabhoy; 75 bales twist, F D Petti; 215 bales twist, 10 cwts fishmaws and 70 cwts sharkfins, E Abdoola; 85 bales twist, A Dhunjeebhoy; 50 bales twist, M N Banajee; 90 bales twist, New G E Spinning and Weaving Co; 50 bales twist, Jas H Latimer; 34 cwts castor oil and 20 cwts sulphate of copper, D Jeenabhoy; 167 bales twist, Central S and W Co; 50 bales twist, T Hukmeechund.

Verona s—12 chests opium, Hajee Esac Ellias and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Titania s—50 bales twist, Sassoon J David.

Kashgur s—100 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co.

Singapore s—110 bales twist, V. Nensey.

FOR KOBE.

Singapore s—100 bales twist, J Hukmichund.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Singapore s—46 bales twist, A Dhunjibhoy.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Euphrates s—750 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Angus s—8,035 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Ardencluths s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
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SURGEON DENTIST,
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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

OUR EYES.—Thousands of persons in the mofussil are wearing spectacles quite unsuited to their sight because they cannot consult a first-class oculist-optician. By means of my new sight test (price 2 annas) they can obtain spectacles accurately suited to their requirements without any increase of expense.

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN BY APPOINTMENT TO AND UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 4, MANGOE LANE, CALCUTTA.
No. 18, MEDOWS-STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*'S PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS.
LONDON "INVENTIONS EXHIBITION" 1885.
GOLD MEDAL.
WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(THE ONLY FIRM OF THAT NAME THAT OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month.

Plain Square	Rs. 792
Sympathetic Square	„ 864
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs)	„ 1,500

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of "SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE" IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano	Rs. 35-0	per month for 21 months.
Sympathetic Square	„ 38-0	„ „
Boudoir (on three Legs)	„ 70-0	„ „
Tin Lined Case	Rs. 25 Extra.	

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION, at Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
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NOW READY.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co. a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelain ware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases, &c., &c.

THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW
At 18, Marine-str

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WATT—April 3, at Wavertree, Liverpool, the wife of the late Arthur Charley Watt, of the Bombay Civil Service and of Horton Hall, Staffordshire, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

RICKETTS—April 17, at Madura, the wife of Edward G Ricketts, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN—WRIGHT—April 27, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev Father Timmie, Clarke Houston Allen, D P W, to Winifred Mary Adelaide, eldest daughter of Mr Alfred Arnold Wright, Madras Medical Department.

ALEXANDER—SMITH—April 26, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev Arthur Kitchin, George Frank Alexander, to Kathleen Florence Ethel Henderson Smith.

TENNANT—FRYER—April 26, at St Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Lord Bishop of Madras, assisted by his Domestic Chaplain, the Rev S Morley, Claude Cambridge Tennant, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, eldest son of Colonel T B E Tennant, Madras Staff Corps, of Westbury House, Ootacamund, to Henrietta Ettie, younger daughter of Colonel G E Fryer, Madras Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

FALLER—April 25, at the General Hospital, from abscess on the liver, Hugo Faller, aged 22 years, 9 months.

LEVETT-YEATS—April 26, at Lahore, Ethel Mary, the beloved daughter of Sidney and Amy Levett-Yeats.

SHERD—April 20, at Lucknow, William Arthur, the beloved infant son of Mr and Mrs William Sherd, aged 6 months and 20 days.

TEBBS—April 24, at Neemuch, Stanley, only son of F Tebbs, Esq, Executive Engineer, aged 6 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 3, 1886.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN'S paper on "Native India" in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* will go far to persuade the more easily persuaded of his readers in England that everything is making for the best in so much of this country as is not native India. Of native India itself they will, we fear gain rather gloomy views. His one illustration of oppression in a Mahomedan State, where a torturing, confession-extorting magistrate got off scot-free because the witnesses against him were nearly all Hindus, will impress the impressionable mind more than whole pages of condemnatory generalizations. Not many of those who read it, in England at all events, will realize that on the whole the inhabitants of the Native States are fairly content with their lot. They may not be so highly governed as their more fortunate neighbours on the other side of the border; but where, as is usually the case, they are not conscious of the inferiority of their own methods of administration, and where, above all things, they are not poorer for them, it would be unreasonable to make much of the difference. We are never quite sure of the impression which Sir Lepel Griffin means to convey. He is a gifted writer, with this one defect, that instead of being master of a brilliant style, a brilliant style is often master of him. Hence it is more the art than the artist which is responsible for the strong contrasts, the warmth of colouring, the striking but often misleading distribution of the lights in his pictures. Everybody remembers how in his book about America he held up America and the Americans to the superior contempt of moral communities. No one believes that he meant to give half so unflattering a picture. But he could not help making haste to say smart things about the Americans, and so he produced a book about them which they do not like, and which all prudent Englishmen have understood as more profitable for amusement than for instruction. Perhaps it is in the same way that we are to explain some of the more telling passages in this article on Native India. "The Indian Delegates," we know, are a tempting if somewhat overworked theme for publicists who hold that there is only one fountain of knowledge concerning Indian interests,—a fountain into which no Indian waters must ever run. Sir Lepel Griffin has given these gentlemen a conspicuous if not a very honourable place in his picture. People so much less distinguished than Sir Lepel Griffin have told us that the three young Hindus represented nobody, that we do not quite see why he should take the trouble to reiterate it. But we quite understand why he has presented the Indian delegate as a man who has had to expiate, by loathsome and degrading penances in India, his breaches of the laws of caste in going to England. Nothing could be more effective than the contrast between the young Hindu, spouting political philosophy and drinking champagne in London, and in Bombay or Calcutta making amends for it in purificatory ceremonial, and in paying the "mint, anise, and cummin" of the Brahmanical law. This alone will convince, say the *St. James's Gazette*, that no native of India can henceforth be regarded as an honest man, that no delegate need be listened to, and that the whole movement for the fuller representation of the interests of India before public opinion in England is a sham and a deception. And the *St. James's Gazette* would cling to its opinion in spite of all evidence that Sir Lepel Griffin wrote the couple of pages that he devotes to this matter under an entire misconception of the truth of it. For his information, as well as for the correction of people in England and elsewhere whom his article has so easily misled, it is necessary to say that his reference to this matter is a picturesque and telling but quite misleading exercise of a rather active imagination. It is highly improbable that either the Calcutta or the Madras delegate has expiated his journey to England in the way that Sir Lepel Griffin describes, and it is as well known in Bombay that the Bombay delegate has done nothing of the kind as that he has suffered in no way for his courage. We do not know any more than Sir Lepel Griffin knows, how far it is true that his countrymen would "allow him to die in a ditch, like a dog, rather than touch with a finger his polluted body." The sentence reads rather as an illustration of "pretty Fanny's way"—not always a pretty way, it must be admitted—than as a piece of serious information.

This is perhaps the only matter on which Sir Lepel Griffin wrote without first making sure of his facts. When he tells us, in a couple of pages, that the Political Agents are a sort of earthly Providence to the States in which they serve, we remember of course that he is one of these "Avatars of strength and justice," loved by the people and only feared by the Chief, from whom the children do not run away, and before whose horses village women will lay their naked babes as hostages for patience while they tell him the tale of their simple troubles. His brief discussion of the much-debated question whether military or civil officers are the better suited for political agencies ends in a compromise to which most of us will give ready assent. An equal division of these appointments between the two classes will give us the special qualifications which recommend a military man for certain kinds of military work, while it will not deprive us of the technical acquirements—in law, in settlement work, and in the details of administration, for which we can best look to a trained civilian. Perhaps, however, the most important part of his paper is that which deals with the relations between Hindus and Mussulmans. The animosity between the two communities, he says, is increasing, and constitutes the chief future danger to public tranquillity. Although we believe this to be an exaggerated estimate of the feeling in question, there are many symptoms of a revival of the old jealousies. The recent awakening of the Mahomedans to a sense of their educational deficiencies, the efforts which they are making in all directions to secure at least their share in the service of the State, have not been complacently regarded by the Hindu community. Apart from anything that Sir Lepel Griffin has told us, there is evidence in the controversies of the Hindu and Mahomedan papers on these matters that the dream of an Indian nation will remain a dream so long as their secular differences are not accommodated. And between such disputants there can be no intervention with advantage. There are inherited quarrels, bitter and of long standing, and time's healing influence is the only one which can be prescribed for them. Meantime, although there is "no Indian nation" whom we can serve by asking it to entirely serve itself, there are two Indian nations who look to us for much, and who on the whole have not been disappointed.

Sir Lepel Griffin speaks not a little contemptuously of the aspirations of the "sesquipedalian Baboo," whose claims for a bold transplanting into Eastern soil of the political growths of the West are, for the rest, visionary and unworkable. But he is scarcely more unreasonable than they are when he asserts that these people are entitled to nothing more than a larger share in the emoluments of State service. We are not aware that they have put this matter in the front line of their demands. When they ask that the functions of the Legislative Councils may be extended, so that the Councils may be made efficient instruments for hearing and redressing grievances, they have little thought for the number of appointments in the Secretariat which ought to be bestowed upon native aspirants. When they ask that the Councils should be made more largely representative they ask for what might serve India much though it would not necessarily add a single one to the list of public appointments available to natives. Sir Lepel Griffin, it is fair to admit, would satisfy native claims in this method with no grudging hand. "All considerations of equity and public polity," he says, "require that a far larger proportion of Government offices should be made over to natives; the number of appointments to the Civil Service should be reduced, and the English rulers should divest themselves of many of the duties which can be adequately performed by native employés." But if we admit that the Indian delegates represent nothing but themselves and the numerically small class to which they belong, and that the only guardian of the dumb millions who toil and suffer is the British Government, we at once deprive ourselves of what might often be an instrument very helpful to the processes of good government. A representative system, in any sense known to constitutional science, is out of the question, and the more influential amongst native politicians know better than to ask for it. But for all that, the most bureaucratic Goverment in the world, provided that it honestly desired to redress grievances, would welcome such efforts as have of late been made in India to make known the wants of the people. The Bombay Presidency Association may very fairly be said to "represent no body but themselves"; but for all that they brought to the notice of the Government of Bombay the grievances of the forest tribes and of the liquor-sellers—two classes who had no manner of representative relationship with them—and we are quite sure that the local Government did not in either case resent their intervention. To bar the educated classes of India from politics, and to tell them to be satisfied with places in the administration, would be to put unwholesome restraints upon their aspirations, and to turn the youth of the country into a generation of office seekers. Some select few of them, at all events, are fit for better things than this, and in spite of Sir Lepel Griffin we doubt if, with an increasing readiness on the part of these people to give voice to the necessities of the country, the British Government will endorse his dictum that not the Indian delegates and men of that sort, but it alone, is "the guardian of the dumb millions who toil and suffer."

THE decided opposition to the exclusion of the Irish members from the Imperial Parliament which is said to have been manifested during the discussion of Mr. Gladstone's Bills last week is significant. It seems to mean that public opinion so far has not declared itself opposed *à outrance* to Home Rule. The proposal at any rate is not ruled to be beyond range of discussion. To translate the result of these meetings into the language of Parliament, the Liberal party seem willing to give the Bill a second reading, but to amend it in some important respects when it reaches the committee stage. This, of course, is but a free interpretation of the only available evidence on the subject, and the division list may supply a rough correction of it. For the moment, however, it seems that the Liberal party will not revolt upon the main question. The "Great Revolt" may manifest itself in the House of Commons, but it has not as yet declared itself out of doors, and we are entitled to say that it is improbable Upon the question whether the Irish members are to be excluded altogether from the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone will probably have to give way. He will at all events be confronted by a strong body of hostile opinion. Mr. Chamberlain opposes him upon the point, and we should expect to see the majority of the Conservatives at Mr. Chamberlain's side. Mr. Gladstone, we suspect, is conscious of the weakness of this part of the scheme. His exposition of it was laboured and inconclusive, and he seems to have so few arguments to urge in support of it that he is not likely to defend it with much resolution. But this is a matter of secondary importanse. The chief thing is that the Liberal party seem disposed to support the Bill as a whole, and this means much—almost that the Bill, in some form, will pass the Lower House.

FIRES AND DACOITY IN MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, APRIL 19.

WE have been living in the midst of alarms now for a whole week, the nature of which you have already received by wire.

The cry "they come" has been so often heard, that most of us have got quite callous; but they did come at last in an unexpected way, and have done a great deal of mischief.

Monday, April 12, was the beginning of the Burmese New Year 1248, and with it came a little, but very little, of the light-hearted pleasantry of the season. The late Royal Astrologer gave the time, the Military gave the powder, the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner gave the order, and the firing of big guns announced to the city that the water-feast had begun. In the old days everybody would have been dripping-wet more or less for three days, and parties of both sexes would have had battles royal round the wells and tanks, both inside and outside the Palace and City, but things have changed, and heavier matters engrossed the minds of many; while the stern looking soldiers were not regarded as likely subjects upon whom to dash the water of blessing. A few of us got our wetting, among whom in particular should be mentioned Colonel Lowndes, Inspector General of Police and Mr. Moylan of the *Times*. In both cases the surprise was complete, and the unoffending victim conscious only when the water nymphs had cleverly showered the contents of their jars down the back and neck of the retreating stranger.

The recent fires must have pressed heavily upon the feelings of the people and prevented their indulging in their yearly pastime, and the streets were half-deserted. Some great calamity had been prophesied at the New Year, and it was generally believed a rising would take place. The Mayinsaing Prince was to come to Mandalay, and attacking from the East and South, drive the *kalas* out of the Palace and City and into the river. This was believed and reported to the authorities.

Two days passed over without any incident of note; but on Wednesday, the 14th, the police were informed of the presence of some 25 or 30 suspicious characters having come into the city, and set to work to watch them. On Thursday morning, at about 3-30, the alarms began. The south suburbs were in flames; then the city just within the south gate; then within the Palace itself, and outside on the north-east of the Palace stockade, six fires in rapid succession almost baffling the energy and vigour of our guards and fire parties. It was all but useless to attempt to control the fires except by the negative way of removing food for the flames; and by noon-day, when the fires had pretty well burnt themselves out, the losses were as follow :—Within the Palace enclosure, the Treasury, Post Office, Commissariat godowns and Artillery stores almost completely destroyed. In the Artillery stores were some hundred live shells in boxes, which had to be taken out into the open when the fire broke out, or they might have added further horrors to the conflagration. Everybody of course was promptly at work, and none more active than Major Dale of the 1st Pioneers, and Major Lambert of the Royal Marine Artillery. The former had just got permission to live outside the city on the north side, and the fire in that quarter destroyed almost everything but what he stood up in. Great fears were at times entertained that the Palace proper would take fire, but this was happily prevented. About 80 yards from the Hlootdaw stands a detached building known now as the Palace chapel. Here the voluntary services of the Palace garrison are held. It is a most beautiful little building, all gold and sparkles, and is said to be a model of the monastery in which Theebaw received his monastic education. Even this tiny building was doomed to destruction, but an Artillery sentry saw the incendiaries at work, gave the alarm, chased and caught his man, and so saved the chapel.

The most serious part of the work was the burning of the south-eastern part of the city. On a space at least 600 feet by 300 the flames have left hardly a post standing, and this in the most crowded part of the city.

The dacoits were still busy at their work just before daylight, and surrounded and hacked to death Apothecary T. G. Devine, who with only one companion had hurried off unarmed to see th fire. The unfortunate man was in charge of th Principal Medical Officer's office and expecting pro motion, which appeared in orders the very day was murdered. His companion was cut down too, but managed to escape with his life. All thi took place within about 100 yards from the sou gate and guard, and it was some hours befor poor fellow's body was found. The dacoits their way over the city wall, dropping down b ladder, swimming the moat, and so into t suburbs.

Another party of dacoits came dancing wi dahs up to the south gate. They rather puzzl the native officer on duty, and he went to t bridge which crosses the moat and signed to the that they could not enter the city. He though they were actors; they undeceived him by firin upon him from the outside of the moat, and by tha time a small party of the 23rd W. L. I. from th Residency, under Lieutenant Angelo, had got int the rear of the dacoits, and was just on the poin of rushing upon them with the bayonet. Th city south gate guard quickly sent a volley at th dacoits and brought down their leader's pony Their bullets whizzed uncomfortably close to th 23rd's party, and one knocked off Lieutenan Angelo's hat. The dacoits broke and ran toward Ameerapoora. Mr. Angelo sent up a message t head-quarters for a squad of cavalry, which wa quickly on the scent. The fugitives were pursue through the town to Ameerapoora, and two daco leaders, said to be princelings, who had incautiou ly appeared again on their ponies after the mai body of cavalry had galloped past their hidin place, were sighted by the troops of the rear guard, who gave chase accross country and brought them both in.

The King's Bazaar was thrown into a pan the same morning by the sudden appearanc of some thirty men carrying banners, whit ground with red "Beeloo" worked in t centre. [The Beeloo is a mythical ogre.] These me were armed only with dahs, but boldly plante their flags in the middle of the streets, saying— "the main body of the Burmese troops woul arrive presently and turn the foreigners ou Burmese people need not be alarmed, they would not be hurt." A party of police and men of th 23rd were quickly on the spot and fired at th banner men, who threw their flags down and ran a number of them were caught and brought to th police station with their flags. This was a about 9 o'clock. Similar parties were to hav taken possession of other parts of the city.

When the smoke of the fires was seen, an attac was made by 300 men upon the outpost at Yan kintoung, where there are some 100 Madras sepoy One native was killed while bathing, two other were killed or wounded, but the dacoits got n further, and were quickly put to flight, leaving l dead. It is said the attack was to have bee made in a line stretching from the east gate t the south, while the fires and banners were t distract and divide the attention of our troop Probably "shamshoo" and opium had someth to do with the courage of those who really got their places and worked out their part of the pr gramme, but the plan fell through from lack o support, "the line" did not advance, but at th first bit of opposition performed a masterly retreat leaving their forward companions to their fate.

This unexpected outburst of activity has caused much more strictness in the Palace. Guards are stronger and more frequent, and no Burmans are allowed inside without a pass. Old officials (Burmese) require a pass as well as others, and perhaps wit some reason, for on Saturday evening an imposing array of Lancers, Police and Punjaub Infantry took down Moung Chet, a Shwaylan Boh, or general officer, of the late Burmese forces, and put him safely on board the steamer Ashley Eden for deportation to Lower Burma, or some safer place still. What his offence is, is not made public, but it is surmised he has had something to do with the recent fires. To-day we hear more news of the sort. The Kyoung Myoung Atwin Woon, who was so active in trying to get his uncle, the Hteingdah Mingyee, recalled, is said to have gone over to the Myinsaing Prince at last, and with him the K Houng Woon, a grandson of the Teingdah. these reports are true it will be very awkward fo the remainder of the Burmese ministers, as ou Government will not know whom to trust and will be inclined to fight shy of all. The recent affair are greatly deplored as casting back months o years the pacification of the country. The houseless and homeless people will not bear the dacoits any good-will, but they will fear them, even when dwelling in the city itself under a British guard, and their destitution will make them rash and foolish enough for anything. Another result of the con flagrations is the almost entire cessation for th time of business and public works. This engende suspicion and apprehension which will not quickl be allayed.

The day after the attack on the east side, rumour became general that an attack was to be made o the west, where the 23rd W. L. I. are posted o the Shway-da-Chyoung (a stream), and in the old Residency double guards were placed on the night of Thursday, the 15th, and at 10 o'clock the first alarm took place. It was a false alarm, and the sentries who caused it got a sharp wigging for their conduct instanter. Two hours afterwards a dacoity took place a little to the south of the Residency. Troops and police turned out. Two dacoits were shot dead, two wounded, and four taken prisoners. The troops were kept under arms till daybreak, bu nothing further took place.

On Friday night there was an alarm at the we gate of the Palace. It occurred during mess din and spoiled them considerably, but there was neve any real cause for the hot haste to boot and belt. A few drunken camp followers rushing in at the gate had spread the alarm to the table-boys, and the sahebs jumped up and rushed to their respective posts of honour and of danger. The air is full of alarms, so no wonder that some of them blaze up and for the moment startle us. There was to hav been a general rising last night, and a massacre o all the English and their sympathizers, but nothing came of it beyond the burning of a few Hpoonghee Kyoungs. The new civilians are getting to work. Mr. Colquhoun has his hands full in what has all along been a very disturbed district, Sagaing. Mr. J. George Scott is posted to Mahline, which is an inland post east of Pagan. He will help to supply the defect which General Prendergast's minute pointed out, for naturally it is to useless overrun a country with an army if there are no civilians to assume the reins of Government and carry on the administration.

The fire orders which have been issued are admirable. Some of them date back long before the great fires, but recent disasters have made a re-issue necessary. They provide for a fire party, demolition party, and fire guard from every regiment or battery—provided with tools and implements ready for immediate use. A thorough system of signalling by day or night has be arranged with the view to secure united actio freedom from confusion, and waste of power. In Brigade Orders, dated the 18th April, 20 fir water-tanks are ordered to be placed on the Pa platform, and to be always ready and full of wa besides this every building is to have its own sto of filled chatties, and most stringent regulations are laid down to prevent the least possibility of accidents from lighting or cooking fires. Everything here is so dry now, that these precautions are only proper, and though possibly in some cas irksome, will no doubt be loyally observed.

MR. FLEMING NORTON AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

MR. FLEMING NORTON, who enjoys a wide reputation as a mimic, gave his clever and amusing entertainment at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday. Owing probably to the heat, the audience was not so large as might have been wished, but that fact did not tend in the least to damp the spirits of Mr. Norton, who, single-handed and unaided, kept up an uninterrupted flow of fun and merriment for two hours and-a-half. His impersonations are clever and well-contrasted, and his changes of costume are rapid and elaborate. He appears at the theatre again this evening and to-morrow.

NEW FURLOUGH RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I ask through your columns if some intelligent officer will publish a comparison of the New Furlough Rules with those of 1875, so that one may see what, if any, advantage would be gained by adopting the new ones,—I am, &c.,

April 29. ON LEAVE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE following score was made by "B" Company, Thorpe Medal squad, at the Colaba range, on the 1st May 1886 :—

		200	300	500	Total.
Lieut T M English	...	23	22	22	67
Vol W G Nicol	...	19	21	15	5
Corpl W Tate	...	17	13	16	

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE AGITATION ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, MAY 1.

Daily meetings are taking place in various parts of the United Kingdom for the purpose of explaining the merits of the Irish Home Rule and Land Purchase Bills which have been introduced by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons.

Both the leaders of the Liberal and Conservative parties have been daily engaged in delivering exhaustive speeches on the subject.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

ATHENS, MAY 1.

M. Delyannis disavows the speech attributed to him in reply to the deputation which waited on him last week.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The text of the reply which has been received from the Greek Government to the ultimatum sent by the Great Powers is more conciliatory than was at first reported. In it Greece promises gradually to disarm.

MR. GLADSTONE'S BILLS.

The general result of the Liberal meetings which have been held to discuss Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule and Land Purchase Bills shows that there is a decided opposition to the proposed exclusion of the Irish members from the Imperial Parliament.

THE PACIFICATION OF THE SOUDAN.

CAIRO, APRIL 30.

Ali Riza Bey, who was a member of the International Court of Appeal at Alexandria, has been appointed Delegate by the Egyptian Government to proceed to Wady Halfa in order to treat with the rebels, for which permission had been obtained from the British Government.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

CAIRO, MAY 1.

Ahmed Moukhtar Pacha has informed Sir H. Drummond Wolff that he is unable to make the modifications in his proposals which the British Government are desirous of. He has, however, made certain counter-proposals to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 1.

Mr. G. Burgess is confirmed in his appointment of Commissioner of a Division in Burma, *vice* Colonel Sladen.

Mr. E. Symes is confirmed in his appointment of Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, *vice* Mr. Burgess.

Captain Money, Central India Horse, officiates as Political Assistant, Goona, during the leave of Colonel Gerard.

Captain Enriquez officiates in the Transport Department, *vice* Lieutenant Hill, who has rejoined his regiment.

Lieutenants Harry, Holland, Hebert, and Showers have been admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

Furlough.—Lieutenant Mansfield, one year; Surgeon-Majors M'Kay, 91 days, Cullen, six months; Surgeon A. Adams, 90 days.

FOREIGN ORDERS.

Revised regulations have been issued respecting Foreign Orders. Excepting in case of special Missions to foreign Sovereigns, active services before the enemy, or unless entirely employed beyond Her Majesty's dominion, no subject shall be permitted to accept a Foreign order. In all cases permission must be obtained also before accepting Foreign medals.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

ADEN, MAY 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

MADRAS, MAY 2.

The Indian Marine Clive, from Bombay, in sight.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	71⅞
4½	"	74⅛
3	" Consols for account	100⅝
3½	" Sterling Loan	101⅞
4½	" French Rentes	103½
Bar Silver		46

Arrivals—Sam Weller, Empress Fedele, and Primavesi.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Total week's sales of Cotton	40,000 bales.
" " " Surats	2,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton	44,000 "
" " Surats	7,000 "
" Stock of Cotton	628,000 "
" " Surats	38,000 "
" Stock of Cotton in London	18,000 "

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 2.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Turkish route still interrupted between Bushire and Fao
Teheran route right.
Tavoy to Bangkok right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, May 1.

10 p.m.	84·4

SUNDAY, May 2.

8 a.m.	80·9
10 a.m.	86·0
2 p.m.	88·4
4 p.m.	87·9

WHAT has been known as the Perim murder case was terminated on Saturday at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, to which the trial of the prisoner had been removed by directions of the Apellate Side of the High Court from the Resident's Court at Aden. The prisoner, Mangal, a sepoy in the 4th Bombay Rifles, belonged to a detachment stationed at Perim in August last. The deceased, Soojana, a sepoy in the same regiment, quarreled with and grossly insulted him, striking him with a *lotah* and defiling his food. The accused did not retaliate at the moment, but whilst cleaning his pouch a few minutes afterwards, the sight of the ball cartridges it contained prompted him to shoot Soojana as one who had declared enmity against him. Prisoner was in possession of twenty rounds, he loaded his rifle and took nine cartridges with him in his *dhoti*, leaving the remainder of the ammunition in his pouch. When fired at Soojana was killed instantaneously, the ball passing right through the body. Mangal, when secured, said he had intended to kill four or five more. but in a confession afterwards made he disclaimed any idea of the kind, and declared he gave up his rifle immediately without attempting to re-load. Mr. Chitty, who defended the prisoner, urged the great provocation given by the deceased, and suggested that the rifle might have gone off in a struggle. A majority of the jury found the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Mr. Justice Scott termed this a lenient view of the case, and sentenced the prisoner to ten years' transportation.

THE Gaekwar, who had been on a few days' private visit to Bombay, left for his own territories by the B. B. and C. I. Railway mail train from Grant Road Station on Saturday evening last.

THE Chief of Jhamkundie and Miraj are at present staying at Mahableshwar.

A CORRESPONDENT at Mahableshwur writes:—"We are making many improvements up here, and are going to have a Polo match on the new ground on the 11th inst., and a theatrical entertainment on the 17th, besides the race meeting, the prospectus of which has been issued."

THE height of water in Vehar and Tulsi lakes for the week ending 30th ult. was 48·50 and 29·10, respectively, as compared with 50·70 and 33·20 in the corresponding week last year.

THE death is announced of Mr. Hastings Palmer, at his residence at Chudderghaut. His death renders vacant the superintendentship of the Mint, which carries with it a salary of Rs. 600 a month.

A LATE telegram says that Dhuleep Singh will probably return to England very shortly, unless the arrangements now being made are interrupted.

THE hutting arrangements for the troops in Burma are well advanced, in anticipation of the rains.

THE Tibet Mission will assemble at Darjiling about the middle of May, by which time Mr. Colman Macaulay will have returned from England. It is hoped the Mission will be able to start at the end of May.

THE escort for the Tibet Mission will consist of fifteen sowars of all ranks of the 13th Bengal Lancers and sixty men of the 23rd Pioneers, all under the command of Captain Gwatkin.

THE *Pioneer* says there is no truth whatever in the statement that the Finance Committee have voted themselves Rs. 15 per day as an allowance in Simla. The members will get no special allowance, but when travelling will draw the usual grants according to their official standing.

AN up-country paper mentions a curious coincidence in connection with the Thakore Saheb of Gondal's visit to England. In his recently-published journal he describes a visit to the Clyde shipbuilding yards, where only two vessels appear to have attracted his attention—the Oregon and the Daphne. Of these the former recently sunk in mid-ocean, and the latter capsized when she was being launched, and many valuable lives were lost. "Such a coincidence in the Dark Ages would have earned for the Thakore the reputation of the evil eye."

MR. D. MACKENZIE WALLACE, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Indian Mirror*:—"Having observed in a pamphlet containing a series of articles extracted from the *Indian Mirror* an assertion that a certain article in the *Pioneer* was, if not directly at least indirectly, inspired by Lord Dufferin, I thought it my duty to call the Viceroy's attention to the passage. As it is obvious that a good deal of practical inconvenience might arise if it were imagined that His Excellency is in the habit of communicating his views and opinions through the medium of anonymous articles in Indian newspapers, I am authorized to inform you in the most absolute manner, that there is not the slightest foundation for such a supposition either in this or in any other instance."

PASSENGER trains running on the Jubbulpore extension of the East Indian Railway are now worked by native engine drivers, but orders have been issued that none but Europeans are to work troop trains or the official inspection trains. "There seems a little inconsistency in these orders," the *Railway Service Gazette* remarks, "for surely if native drivers can be trusted to work trains over the heavy gradients on the Jubbulpore line they are competent to drive the special trains that convey Government and railway officials over the railway during the periodical inspections."

ANOTHER Ladies' Rifle match has taken place at Neemuch. The shooting, however, was by no means bad. 31 out of a possible 35 at 75 yards' distance, made by Mrs. Lincoln, for the honour of the 23rd Bombay Light Infantry, must have been a very respectable performance. The comic element, which somehow or other always crops up when ladies essay men's undertakings, is supplied by the score of Mrs. Burlton, of the Central India Agency. For five out of her seven shots this lady scored nothing at all; because, "having had the misfortune to draw the last place, she had to fire in the dark."

THE shoe question seems once more to have cropped up at Lucknow on the occasion of the presentation of medals and sunnuds to four distinguished Oudh talukdars by the Lieutenant-Governor on Saturday last. It is said that all the talukdars and city notables who attended the ceremony were told by the attendants that they must take off their shoes before entering the Durbar hall, and the majority of them complied with the request. Raja Rampal Singh, however, stoutly refused to take off his shoes, and went into the Durbar hall with them on. Who gave the order is at present unknown, but it is contrary to the rule laid down by the Government of India on the subject, and must have arisen through some misunderstanding.

IT is reported that negotiations are in progress between the representatives of a financial syndicate in London and the Indian Government for the sale of the existing railways in British Burma to an English Company, which is also to undertake the construction of a line from Toungoo to Myingyan, and thence from Ava to Mandalay, and eventually to Bhamo. The estimated cost of the purchase of the existing lines of railway would be 300 lakhs, while the cost of constructing new lines in Upper Burma would be 350 lakhs. It is proposed that the company should take over the existing lines in the country and construct the new lines somewhat on the same terms granted to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

THE extent to which the Opium Department gives employment to natives in this country should have some effect on the minds of those who wish entirely to suppress the cultivation of the poppy in India. Last year the department made engagements for cultivation during the year with 25,263 khattardars, and 665,353 cultivators in the Behar Agency and with 30,194, lumbardars and 713,973 cultivators in the Benares Agency. This shows that employment of a remunerative kind was given to no fewer than 1,443,783 persons.

A CURIOUS story reaches the *Indian Daily News* about a hot well somewhere in Entally, a suburb of Calcutta. It seems a woman was drawing water, which came up so hot that she was obliged to let go the vessel, which fell back into the well. "Her husband descended the well to recover the vessel, and he was scalded to death, and another man, on going after him met the same fate. Some wonderful things do happen in Entally; but this is said to be vouched for on good authority. We can hardly conceive of thermal springs in Entally; but if there be any truth in the statement, we should like to hear more about the subject."

As a place of resort for seekers after learning who come from Bokhara and Samarkand, and other distant places in Central Asia, the Lahore paper declares that the local Oriental College must be regarded as somewhat of a failure. "A recent inspection showed that only two student from Central Asia exist. They sit at the feet of a teacher on Rs. 8 a month. One of the two students is a zemindar from Hanza, who has been pursuing his studies for some five years; during which period he has learnt to read portions of a Persian Primer with difficulty." As he is now forty five years of age, he is unlikely, on his return to Central Asia, to effect any great revival of learning. The other student comes from a region vaguely described as "somewhere beyond Ladak." He has been studying in Lahore for five months, and is now able to read a few pages of the Koran, provided he has first learnt them by heart. He is only thirty five; and will doubtless live to found an Oriental College of his own, "somewhere beyond Ladak."

REFERRING to the attitude of Mr. J. M. Maclean towards the Select Committee on Indian affairs, the *Statesman* says:—"We heard long since that a sharp feud existed between Lord Randolph and himself, and if Mr. Maclean will but exert the powers with which he is gifted, and use well his necessarily extensive knowledge of India, Lord Randolph will find him a more powerful antagonist than he perhaps supposes. Mr. Maclean lacks but one thing to make a great name for himself. Were he but under the influence of conviction, instead of being the mere sport of impulse and far too ready to consult expediency rather than what is right, he would long since have achieved high distinction for himself. There is time for it yet, and probably no man on the Conservative side of the House is so likely to make the pretensions of Lord Randolph Churchill ridiculous in the eyes of his own party. India unfortunately has not much to hope from him. His natural independence of mind has ever kept him more or less in revolt against the claims and pretensions of the bureaucracy, but he has no real sympathy with the people, and has ever been a sort of free-lance at the disposal of the non-official, Anglo-Indian, community to damage the civilian host, while showing but too plainly his contempt of the people."

IT appears from statistics of field firing experiments lately carried out in Russia by a battalion of the 5th Rifle Brigade and a battery of Artillery that, during the experiments, the Infantry fired 5,252 rounds, making a total of 1,325 hits, or an average of 26½ per cent. The Artillery fired 49 rounds of shell, 80 of shrapnel, and 11 of case; in all, 140 rounds, with the following results:—Hits with unexploded shells, 9; shrapnel bullets, 1,896; shell splinters, 638—total, 2,543 hits.

THE *Indian Mirror* writes:—"Some time ago, Lord Reay appointed Sir Willliam Wedderburn his Chief Secretary. As Sir William is a staunch friend of the Indians, his appointment gave entire satisfaction to our fellow-countrymen of Bombay. Recently His Excellency has appointed Messrs. Mackenzie and Atkins to be the Revenue Secretary and Under-Secretary to his Government. These two gentlemen are also said to be sincere sympathisers of the Indian cause. Again, we hear that Lord Reay has appointed Mr. Dosabhai Framji to be chairman of the Town Council of the Bombay Municipality. It is for the first time, we believe, that a native is appointed to this high post of responsibility at Bombay. We in Bengal really long for a ruler like Lord Reay. It is plain His Excellency is now the only high official in India on whom it might be said the mantle of Lord Ripon has fallen. Cannot Lord Dufferin take a leaf from the book of Lord Reay? If he could, he would be the most popular and, in a true sense, the most influential man in the Empire."

THE Karens, whose loyal support of the Government in the recent crisis in Burmah has brought them into prominent notice, appear to be more amenable to Christian influence than any other section of the Burmese people. Twenty thousand of them are Christians of the Baptist denomination alone, while large numbers belong to the Anglican and the Roman Catholic churches.

A COMMITTEE, composed as follows, has been appointed by Government to consider the question of arboriculture in the Punjab:—Messrs. Hill and Reuther, Forest Department; Messrs. O'Brien, Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepur, Maconachie, Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon, and Nicholl, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Umritsar. The Committee began its sittings on Monday, the 26th ult.

MR. GORDON BENNETT (proprietor of the *New York Herald*) has left England in his yacht Namouna for India, with a large number of guests on board. He does not intend to pay more than a flying visit to the East.

INFORMATION has been received by the Bengal Government that some of the scholars sent from this country to the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester employ a portion of their time in legal and other studies entirely unconnected with the objects of the scholarships, which are announced to be the promotion of agricultural improvement and encouragement of the study of scientific agriculture. The Lieutenant-Governor has directed that in future any scholar who does not apply himself exclusively to agricultural studies shall be liable to forfeit his scholarship.

WE have recently heard a good deal regarding the decline of trade. Yet the Indian railway receipts tell a different tale, there being an increase last year of 59 lakhs. The largest gainers have been the North-Western Railway, whose gross receipts exceeded by Rs. 55,00,651 those of the previous year; the East Indian, with an increase of Rs. 36,66,629; and the Rajputana-Malwa, which is credited with an increase of Rs. 22,76,691. A less favourable picture is shown by the returns of the Eastern Bengal Railway, of which the gross receipts declined by no less than Rs. 12,39,779 during the twelve months under consideration. In marked contrast to this unsatisfactory condition of things are the returns of a neighbouring line, the Northern Bengal, which show an increase in gross receipts of Rs 1,37,655. The decrease of receipts in other guaranteed and State lines was small, the worst being the Wardha and Patna Gya Railways, which netted respectively Rs. 48,865 and Rs. 47,296 less than they had done in the preceding year. All the recently constructed assisted railways, as they are termed, appear to have done well. The Bengal and North-Western shows an improvement in gross receipts of Rs. 10,47,319, the Southern Mahratta of Rs. 6,58,260, the Rohilkund and Kumaon and the Tarakessar each of over a lakh and-a-half. On the whole, the returns must be pronounced to exhibit the Indian railways, so far as their financial relations to the State are concerned, in an exceedingly satisfactory condition. So far from being a burden on the Exchequer, they yield it a small but increasing income.

THE Cabul tents supplied to the Afghan Boundary Commission seem to have completely failed to answer their purpose. They afford protection neither from heat nor from wet, and were not worth carrying from Quetta to Herat. "The rain," says a correspondent, "came into my tent through the thin walls as if it had been a sieve. . . . . The material is thin and flimsy, and will not stand the slightest rough usage, nor would the tents afford sufficient protection from the sun. The sewing has been scamped and the colouring of the inner fly is of kutcha colour. The poles are bad, weak, and in many instances worm-eaten, the connecting irons are thin and most roughly turned out. The brass eyelet-holes for lacing will not hold, owing to the thinness of the material which, instead of being of drill, is a common kind of *markin*."

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces arrived at Bareilly on the 27th, and in the evening visited the Town Hall and Honorary Magistrate's Court, which has been much enlarged and improved, and received and replied to an address from some of the principal inhabitants. His Honour left the following morning for Pilibhit.

REGARDING the new Military furlough rules, it is understood the military authorities will decide questions concerning the election of rules on each individual case as it comes up for reference on officers actually applying for leave.

THE Irish business seems fated to be the ruin, both physical and political, of those who are mixed up in it. We are all familiar with the harrowing descriptions which used to be served up in the newspapers about eighteen months ago as to the change which his Irish secretaryship had wrought in the once sprightly and youthful-looking Mr. Trevelyan. "Mr. John Morley," remarks a correspondent, "has not held the office of Irish secretary for long, and the Irish members have been studiously courteous in their demeanour towards him: but of late he has begun to wear a worn, aged look. Mr. Chamberlain also is altering very much. The jaunty, defiant 'Our Joe' is rapidly becoming a bent, round-shouldered, sallow-visaged old man."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE experiment of cultivating grass for the use of Her Majesty's mounted forces on cantonment land at Allahabad having proved a success, it is intended that grass farms shall be established in other selected cantonments. The grass farms in operation will be instituted under the orders of the Commissary-General-in-Chief, but in communication with the Quartermaster-General in India.

THE second battalion of the 4th Goorkha Regiment, sanction for the formation of which has been given, will be raised at Bukloh.

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THE MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY APPEALS.

JUDGMENT.

JUDGMENT was delivered on Saturday by the Appeal Court, consisting of Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Bayley, in the appeal and cross-appeal in connection with the suit for a partition of ancestral property brought by Jugmohundas Munguldas against his father, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy. The Hon. F. L. Latham, Advocate-General, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Farran, Mr. Macpherson, and the Hon. K. T. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy. The two brothers of the plaintiff, who were made co-defendants in the suit with their father, were represented on the question of costs by Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee.

The Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said:—

The appeals in this case are against a decree of Mr. Justice Scott passed in a suit brought by Jugmohundas Munguldas against his father Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, praying for a partition of the ancestral property now in his possession, and that an account may be taken of the same, and that in the event of the court being of opinion that he is not entitled to a partition, a proper maintenance may be awarded him out of the ancestral property. The defendant by his written statement expressed his unwillingness that the partition should be made in his lifetime, and disputed the plaintiff's right to insist on it against his will on the ground that both by the custom and usage of the Guzeratti Bania castes and of the Kapole Bania caste to which he belongs as well as of the Portuguese territories in which his family had been settled before coming to Bombay, a Hindoo son cannot enforce partition of ancestral property in his father's lifetime against his will. The former of these customs was the only one seriously attempted to be proved, and in the opinion of the learned judge of the Division Court, the evidence failed to establish it satisfactory, and the defendant has not appealed against that finding. The right to partition had therefore to be resisted by general Hindoo law, and it was admitted at once at the trial that on the authorities the right of a son in a family governed by the Mitakshara law during his father's life could not be disputed as regards ancestral immoveable property. But it was contended on the authority of a decison in 1861 of the Late Supreme Court, consisting of Sir M. Sausse and Sir Joseph Arnold in Ramchandra Dada Naik *vs.* Dada Mahadeo Naik that the son's right to partition did not exist in the case of moveable ancestral property. Mr. Justice Scott thought that the distinction sought to be drawn between moveable and immoveable property specially where the Mayuka was the paramount authority, was not sustainable, and decided in favour of plaintiff's right to partition of all the ancestral property. Against this decision the defendant now appeals. That the question was not distinctly covered by authority was so regarded by the Privy Council in Saraj Bunsi *vs.* Sheo Proshad 6 I. A., 100, where Sir J. Colville in delivering the judgment, says:—"But it seems to be settled now in the courts of the three presidencies that a son can compel his father to make a partition of ancestral immoveable property. On this point, it is sufficient to cite the codes of Laljeet Singh *vs.* Rajcoomar Singh, 12 Ben. L. R., 373, and Raja Ram Tawarry *vs.* Luchmon Persad, Bengal F. B. Rulings p. 731, decided by the High Court of Calcutta; that of Kaleparshad *vs.* Ram Charan, 1 All I. L. R., 159, decided by the High Court of the N.-W. Provinces; that of Nagaleria Merdoli *vs.* Subbiranija Merdoli, 1, Mad. H. C. R. 77, decided by the High Court of Madras; and the case of Moro Vishvanath *vs.* Ganesh Vithal, 10 Bom. H. C. R., 444. But Sir J. Colville concluded by saying:—"The decisions do not seem to go beyond ancestral immoveable property." This last remark is probably accounted for by the express revision of opinion as to moveable property by the Allahabad Court, and by the circumstances that the ancestral property of which partition was sought appeared to have been immoveable in all the cases. Before, however, proceeding to consider whether the distinction between the moveable and immoveable property is sustainable as regards the right to partition in the father's lifetime, we think it proper to refer to two other decisions bearing on the general question, and which are not mentioned in the judgment of the Privy Council, but which are at least in this presidency of high authority as regards the particular judges who decided them, and in which the right to partition is disputed independent of any distinction between moveable and immoveable. We allude to the case of Ramchundra Dada Naik *vs.* Dada Mahadeo already mentioned, and that of Ruttonjee Aspundiarjee *vs.* Moorledhur Oodhowjee decided on appeal in 1872 by Sir M. Westropp and Green, J. In the former case the suit was for partition of both moveable and immoveable ancestral property to which the defendant demurred, and the late Supreme Court allowed the demurrer as regarded the moveable property on the ground that by Hindoo Law it belonged to the father; and as to the immoveable property, on the ground that it was outside the jurisdiction. At the same time expressing a strong opinion that as a son could not insist on partition in the lifetime of his father except under very special circumstances, and stating that it would have so decided if the property had been within its jurisdiction. In Ruttonjee Aspundiarjee *vs.* Moorledhur, the suit was for partition of an ancestral house, and the judgment (of which a copy has only been obtained since the hearing of this suit) shows that the court, whilst admitting that the right of the son to compel partition in the lifetime of his father, had been frequently recognised in the mofussil, acted simply and entirely on the strong opinion against such right as expressed in the last case, without any discussion of the tests in the Mitakshara, upon which that right is based, and "declined to make a first precedent in the Island of Bombay." If, however, we go back to the judgment of Sir M. Sausse in the earlier case, we find no reasons given, but merely a strong repression of opinion (for decision there could be none, the property being outside the jurisdiction) formed, it is true, as the court say, after looking into all the available authorities on the subject, but without any discussion of the particular tests. It is plain, therefore, that but very little weight attaches to those decisions, and that they cannot be regarded as authorities on the general question, however much respect is due to the opinions of the learned judges who decided them. In this state of the authorities, and as there can be no distinction, as is hinted at in Ratanjee *vs.* Moorlidhur between the island of Bombay and the rest of India unless a particular custom be proved, and none was even suggested, we have no hesitation in concluding (and counsel for defendent exercised, in our opinion, a sound discretion in conceding the point) that the right of sons to partition of ancestral property in the lifetime of their father must be regarded as settled at least as to immoveable estate. As to moveable property it is to be observed that, in the Slokas 3, 7, and 11 of Sec. 5. of Chap. 1 of the Mitakshara, which states the part ownership of the father and son in the grandfather's estate, and the right of the sons to insist in the partition of the grandfather's estate in the term *dravga* which expresses wealth generally is employed, and the only distinction alluded to between the paternal estate and that of the grandfather. The language is equally general in the Maiyuka Ch. 4, Sec. 4. It is when the author refers to the opinion of Beshaspati and concludes that "sons are worthy of a share in property acquired by the grandfather or other ancestor, even though the father do not wish it," and the right is also so stated by Sir J. Strange in his Manual of Hindoo Law with equal generality:—"Sons may at their will and irrespective of all circumstances compel their father to divide with them ancestral property." The only case that we are aware of, in which the right has been considered distinctly with reference to moveable as distinguished from immoveable ancestral property, is that of Ramchandra Dada Naik *vs.* Dada Mahadeo, upon which the defendant relies in support of his contention. There the Supreme Court arrived at the conclusion that by Hindoo Law the moveable ancestral property belonged absolutely to the father which, if correct, would of course be inconsistent with a right of partition by the sons against the father's will. The soundness of that conclusion was, however, disputed in a later case (relating to the same estate) of Laksman Dada Naik *vs.* Ramchandra Dada Naik 1 B. (I. L. R.) 561, decided by Melvill and Kemball. J. J., when the question at issue was whether a Hindoo father who has two sons undivided from him bequeath the whole of his ancestral moveables to one son and to the exclusion of the other? The court held that the father's power of disposal was confined except in cases of distress or from pious purposes to "gifts through affection," as provided by Chapter 1, Section 1. Clause 27, declared against the validity of the will. On appeal to the Privy Council 7 I. A., 189, say in their judgment:—"It is" now conceded by the appellant that under the Mitakshara law as read in Bombay, by which the family is governed, a father cannot by will make an unequal distribution of ancestral property, whether moveable or immoveable, between his sons," and proceed to consider the argument for the appellant that the father could at least devise his own share in the moveable property. This view of the father's testamentary power is quite irreconcilable with the theory that "the father takes moveable ancestral property absolutely," as stated in Ramchandra Dada Naik *vs.* Dada Mahadeo, and can only be explained by the 27th Sloka of Chapter 1, Section 1 of the Mitakshara, being regarded by the Privy Council as conclusively limiting the father's power of disposal, to "gifts of affection." The Supreme Court of Bombay, on the contrary, in Ramchandra Dada Naik *vs.* Dada Mahadeo, appear from the authorities cited in the judgment to have adopted the view taken in the Daya Baga, which is of little or no authority on this side of India. "The father is master of the gems, pearls, and corals, and of all other moveable property" attributed to Yanyavalkya and referred to in chapter 1, section 1, cl. 26 of the Mitakshara in the discussion on the origin of property with which the chapter commences, shows that it confers the absolute dominion on the father over moveable property, whether acquired or ancestral. But it is to be remarked that the author of the Miyuka (whose authority in this Presidency and especially in Bombay, only ranks second to that of the Mitakshara in ch. 4, sec. 1 par. 5, explains that the independence of the father conferred by the above text is confined to the use of the moveable property. This review of the authorities and the Hindoo texts bearing on the question leads, we think, to the conclusion that no distinction between moveable and immoveable property can be satisfactorily drawn as regards the right of an undivided family governed by the Mitkshara law to parte tion in the lifetime of the father. We now pass to what is the more difficult question in this case, *viz.*, whether the defendant's property so far as it consists of self-acquired property of his grandfather Ramdas or of his father Nathoobhoy is liable to partition during his lifetime against his own wishes. It appeared that both Ramdass and Nathoobhoy made wills, which it was admitted operated as regards their respective self-acquired properties. But it is contended for the plaintiff that even if the wills showed an intention on part of the testator to do so—which it was said they did not—still that would not effect the right of Sir Munguldas' sons to an equal ownership on birth with their father in the property so devised—a right which it was said extended to all property in whatever manner devised by him from an ancestor. It will be sufficient for the present to consider the effect of Nathoobhoy's will, which is in the following terms:—"I do of my own free will and pleasure make out this will in my sound sense and judgment, that so long as I enjoy my natural life, I am the sole master of my property, and after my death my son Munguldas is the master of my estate, houses, carts, joys, and jewels in the house, cash, household furniture, horses, carriages, debts due to me, and all the goods and cattles belonging to me." After giving the particulars of this property he states that it all belongs to himself. He adds:—After my death the owner thereof is my son Munguldas. He is not to dispose of the estate nor is he to give it in mortgage, but from the produce of rent hereof all the charges of the estate and of the family are to be disbursed, and the balance placed at interest at some proper place, but it is to belong to my son Munguldas. Should he be under the necessity of giving the estate by way of mortgage or selling them, he may do so on consulting the hereinmentioned executors." He afterwards alludes to his claim against the property of his undivided family (meaning, it is admitted, the claim he had against the estate of his grandfather Manordas, as to which a suit was then pending), and directs certain legacies to be paid out of it. The language of this will appear to us to unequivocally show the intention of the testator that his son Munguldas should take the absolute property in the estate which he enumerates subject only to a restriction on his power of sale or mortgage without previously consulting the executors named by him. He states distinctly, that he himself is the owner now, and then using a form common in vernacular wills expresses his intention as to the future by declaring that his son is the owner after his death. The restriction as to the disposal of it by sale or mortgage doubtless shows a desire to keep the property in the family, but does not show any indication or intention that any one else should have under any circumstances any interest or share in it during his son's life. It was said, however, that the will must be construed with regard "to the law of the country under which the will is made," as was doubtless laid down by the Privy Council in Shreeram Hy Soojee Money *vs* Denobundoo Mullick, 6, Moore I. A. 550, and that as the testator must have been well aware of the Hindoo law respecting the co-ownership of father and sons in the grandfather's property, he must be deemed to have intended his son Munguldas to take the same estate as he would have taken had it devolved on him by inheritance, *i. e.*, subject to the rights of grandsons on their birth. In Prosunno Coomar Ghose *vs.* Tarrucknath, 10, Bengal Law Report 284, a similar argument was pressed on the court with the view to showing that the widow only took a widow's estate under a devise, which in terms confirmed the absolute property, but the court held that the testator might show his intention to disinherit his sons as in the case of another person by the disposition he makes of his property, and that he hath done so. In the present case we think Nathoobhoy has shown clearly and equivocally his intention that his son Munguldas should be as complete owner of the property after his death as be himself had been during his own life, subject only to the restriction as to alienation. Moreover, when it is remembered that Munguldas Nathoobhoy was the only son, and at that time eleven years old, it is no matter of surprise that Nathoobhoy's thoughts should have been concentrated in him, and that he should have intended to substitute him in his own place as the owner after his death subject to a reasonable precaution against alienating the estate without due necessity. So far, therefore, as the question turns upon the construction of the will there can, in our opinion, be no doubt that Sir Munguldas took property absolutely under the devise. But it was said that, however that may be, he must by analogy to the old English law be regarded as having taken the property as heir and not devise. It would probably be sufficient to say that such peculiarities of English law have no application to this country, but it is plain that the rule can have no application in the present case, as it would defeat the will and give the son an estate co-parcenery with a grandson when born that is a perfectly different state in quality and quantity from what he was intended to take under the will, in which case the rule has never been applied even in England. See Jarman on Wills, 162. It remains, then, to consider whether assuming that, upon the true construction of the willl the first defendant took Nathoobhoy's self-acquired property absolutely, the grandsons can nevertheless insist upon its being partitioned between themselves and their father. It was contended by the Advocate-General that the grandsons' right of partition affected the property in the hands of the first defendant as soon as they were born, as property derived from an ancestor, and that whether or not such right might have been excluded by the use of apt words by analogy to those deemed sufficient by an English Court of Equity to exclude the interest at law which a husband had in his wife's property before recent legislation. No such words were to be found in the devise under consideration. In support of the first branch of this contention we have been referred to three cases. The first of which is that Ratanji Aspandiarjee *vs.* Moorlidhur Oodhowjee, already cited, where the court without any independent discussion of the question, held, on the authority of the judgment of Holloway., J., in Tarachand *vs.* Reali Rani, 3rd Madras H. C. R. 50, and certain observations of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, more, I. A., p. 78, that a father could not make his own right heirs a purchaser. The observations referred to relate only to the power of a testator to alter by his will the legal course of succession in perpetuity, and do not appear to have much bearing on the question under consideration. In the Madras case the High Court say:—"It is by no means clear upon the authorities that a father can deprive his sons of their right to share in self-acquired property. It may, indeed, be said that the power of devising has been introduced by analogy to the power of governing, but this by no means involves as a logical consequence that a man may devise whatever he may give. The Court concludes by saying that it sees no reason for doubting that the property which came to the defendant from his father is ancestral property. There seems to be nothing in the contention that its quality was changed by his choosing to accept it, as appearing under his father's will. Still less ground would then be for the contention that his acquiescence in that mode of receiving it would vest in himself a large estate than he would have taken by descent. On what principle can he be conceived capable, by any act of his, of depriving his children of a right given to them by the doctrines of Mitakshara at the very moment of their birth." It is plain from this that the Madras Court doubted the right of the father to dispose even of his separate acquired property to the exclusion of those rights of "sons and the rest" any paternal property which are the subject of cl. 27 of ch. 1, sec. 1, of the Mitakshara. We think, however, that it must now be considered as settled that, notwithstanding the language of that section, at any rate as regards self-acquired property of the father, whether moveable or immoveable, the right of "sons and the rest" which would include grandsons, is an imperfect one, and that restriction on the father's power of disposal is in the nature of a moral injunction, which may affect the conscience, but that for all legal purposes as between the father on the one hand, and the "sons and the rest" on the other, his power is absolute. It is so expressly ruled in Muddan Gopal *vs.* Ram Buksh O. W. R. 72, after a full examination of the texts. The same view is adopted by the Allahabad Court in Solal *vs.* Madho, 1 Allah, I. L. R., 374; and lastly, by the right to dispose of self-acquired property by will as a father may think proper is distinctly recognised by the Privy Council in Beer Pertab *vs.* Maharajah Ragendra, 12 M. I. A., 38, and indeed, has been long treated in the decisions of the court, such as Narotum Jugjeevun *vs.* Narondas, 3 B H. R., 6; Purshotum Shama *vs.* Vassudeo 8 B. H. R., 196, and others, as no longer open to doubts; and it is so stated in W. and B. 812. Indeed, the Advocate-General did not attempt to question the absolute temporary powers of the father. We cannot, therefore, regard either the Madras or Bombay decisions as authorities of much value in the decision of the question at issue. However, in Muddon Gopal and Ram Buksh the right of the grandsons to self-acquired property of the grandfather which he had given to their father came under consideration and was recognised. The court proceeded on the ground that the property could not be said to have been acquired by the sons "without detriment to the ancestral estates" nor under the circumstances as acquired by the favour of the father, and, therefore, must be brought into partition as between the father and the sons under clause 1, sec. 4, chap. 1, of the Mitakshara. It appears that the grandfather had provided for his sons by executing several deeds of gifts in their favour at the time, and the Court held that they must be regarded as being in substitution for the undivided shares of the estate to which the sons were by Mitakshara, ch. 1, pl. 27, entitled, and could not, therefore, be regarded as simply acts of favour by the grandfather, but were, as the Court says, affected by all the incidents to which the individual shares for which they were substituted which have been subject. It cannot, therefore, be regarded as an authority as to whether a gift by a grandfather can always be treated as ancestral property by the grandsons, although no doubt the judgment contains an expression of opinion that such a gift would not be excluded from partition between father and sons by chapter 1, section 4, pl. 1, because it would not have been acquired without detriment to the father's estate. If, however, the above section is to be regarded as applicable to all partition, as the Court seemed to think, whether between collaterals or between a father and sons, it would seem that pl. 28 of the same section which exempts what is obtained through the father's favour from partition must be equally applicable in all cases of partition, and not merely between collaterals as the Court seemed to think. In Suraj Bunsi *vs.* Sheo Proshad, 6 I.A. 101, the Privy Council treats the rights of co-parceners as the same in both cases, and the question then arises whether Nathoobhoy's gift by will to his son was obtained through favour, and undoubtedly when once it is admitted that a father's power of disposal of his self-acquired property is absolute, every gift by a father even to his only son must, strictly speaking, be regarded as a favour. But it was said that even if the texts relied on in Muddon Gopal did not establish the plaintiff's right to partition, the property given to the first defendant by Nathoobhoy's will was ancestral as between him and his sons; which, it was said, included everything that had ever formed part of the grandfather's estates. But this broad interpretation of the term ancestral is inconsistent with the principle upon which grandsons are said to have by birth a right in the grandfather's estate equally with the sons, *viz.*, they constitute a co-parcenary for the due performance of sacred rights, and as such have a common interest in the enjoyment of the common property, a principle which can have no application to property which the father has of his own free will, and acting on hypothesis within his power has separated from his estate. In other words, the son has acquired by the gift of his father a title in which the grandson has no concern, except as the possible heir when his father dies. That neither the Smriti writers or their commentators ever contemplated a power of disposition by a father over self-acquired property, such as the decisions of English courts have conferred on him, cannot admit of a doubt. The distinction drawn by those courts between "moral injunctions" and "legal prohibitions" has led to the large power of disposal which he now must be held to possess, subject only to such influence as the moral injunctions contained in the Hindoo tenets may have on his conscience. But that power being, as we must hold well settled in this Presidency, the above considerations, both as regards the texts referred to in argument and the principle upon which grandsons' right over their grandfathers' estates are based are sufficient, we think, to show that the right of the donee or devisees cannot be effected by any claim of the grandsons to regard the property as ancestral, and we may add that the learned authors of West and Buhler's Hindu Law in discussing the following decisions in the Madras case, Tarachund *vs.* Rung Row, seemed to assume that such property is self-acquired. In this view of the plaintiff's rights it becomes unnecessary to consider the argument as to the will not containing apt words to exclude the right of the grandsons. It remains to consider the question as to the accretions of ancestral estate during the first defendant's lifetime prior to the plaintiff's birth. The case of Gunga *vs.* Prosad Ajudhea Prosad, 8, Cal. H. R. 136, where Mitter, J., held that the grandson has "no interest in the income of the ancestral estate which has accrued before his birth," was relied on by the first defendant. But this is opposed to the ruling of the Privy Council in Umrithnath Chowdry *vs.* Goorenath, 13, M. I. A., where it was held that accretions made by the investment of the profits of the ancestral property were ancestral property, and this ruling is confirmed by Mr. Mayne, page 248, and the learned authors West and Buhler at page 723, take to be the correct view, on the ground that the accumulations which follow the character of the fund from which they proceeded. We think, therefore, that the learned judge of the Division Court was right in holding that accretions prior to the birth were part of the ancestral property of which plaintiff was entitled to partition. As to the form of the account directed to be taken, we think that there is no reason for altering it. As the past dealings with the ancestral property which came to the first defendant on his father's death must necessarily be gone into, unless the plaintiff is bound to accept whatever statement the first defendant may make as to the property which could not have been intended. We do not understand the first defendant as objecting under the circumstances to pay the plaintiff a sum for maintenance, which in the view taken by the Court below and by this Court will be more than his share of the income of the ancestral property to be partitioned. Nothing material seems (at any rate at present) to turn on the question of maintenance. We must therefore confirm the decree on all the points appealed against by the parties.

The Advocate-General, in discussing the question of costs which was reserved, said he did not suppose the first defendant would oppose the application which he was going to make against Mr. Justice Scott's order in regard to costs. But the objection to the application would come from Mr. Lang as representing the two other defendants, the brothers of the plaintiff. Mr. Justice Scott's decision was that, as the defendant had failed to establish the question of custom in his favour, the costs of both parties, so far as that point was concerned, should be paid by him. As for all the other costs of the suit, it was directed that the plaintiff and the defendant were to bear their own costs. When he was asked by the plaintiff to reconsider his decision on the question of cost, Mr. Justice Scott saw no occasion to alter it, observing that although the son had a right to enforce a partition of ancestral property, the action of the son was morally reprobated in Gautimar, where it was stated that the son thereby deprived himself of the right of participating in the funeral ceremonies on the death of his father. That, the learned counsel said, was a very far-fetched application of a religious book.

The Chief Justice observed that the moral reprobation attaching to the son enforcing partition could not affect the consideration of the question at issue.

The Advocate-General said the plaintiff might be punished by being restrained from all participation in the funeral rites, but he must be allowed participation with his father in regard to his costs by directing that they must come out of the family property.

The Chief Justice observed that he believed the costs were in the main incurred in setting up the question of custom.

The Advocate-General said the greater part of the time of the Court below was occupied in hearing the mass of evidence regarding custom. The two brothers of the plaintiff objected to the costs of the plaintiff and the first defendant coming out of the family property. But it must be remembered that the plaintiff's brothers had also set up a claim as to all the property in the hands of Sir Munguldas being ancestral, and they were, therefore, as much interested as the plaintiff in having this point decided. The learned counsel asked their Lordships to support Mr. Justice Scott's order as to costs on the question of custom, and to order that the costs in connection with the rest of the suit should come out of the ancestral estate.

Mr. Macpherson said that although he would not actively support his learned friend's application, he would leave the battle on the question of costs to be fought out between the plaintiff on the one hand, and his brothers on the other. He might, however, say that his client was very much affected by Mr. Justice Scott's order regarding the question of custom. Though the defendant had not appealed against Mr. Scott's finding on that point, the position he had assumed ought not in itself be allowed to tell against him. If the contention regarding custom was a reasonable one to raise, it was just as much fought on the plaintiff's side as on that of the defendant.

The Chief Justice: Of course, if you want to set up a particular custom, it is for the other side to bring evidence to oppose it.

Mr. Macpherson contended that there was ample authority for raising the point.

Mr. Lang asked their Lordships to place none of the costs of this litigation on the ancestral property, except a small amount which would have been necessary for obtaining a partition. A plaint, a written statement, and a consent decree, were all that was wanted to obtain a partition, and a few hundred rupees would have been quite sufficient for the purpose. In the present case, however, a vast amount of money was spent because the plaintiff, on the one hand, had claimed partition of more than he was entitled to, and the defendant, on the other, had objected to the partition of any property in his lifetime. It was extremely hard upon the other brothers of the plaintiff that, although they had taken no part in the dispute, they should have to bear a large proportion of the costs of the suit by the Court directing that they should come out of the ancestral estate. For these reasons, Mr. Lang contended that his clients should not have to pay the costs out of their share of the family property.

The Chief Justice: Now, what about the costs of the appeal.

The Advocate-General: I say the costs of the appeal should also come out of the ancestral estate. There were points of such difficulty that the parties were perfectly justified in bringing them before the Appeal Court.

Mr. Macpherson also thought the proper course would be to charge the ancestral property with all the costs.

Mr. Lang urged that the parties should be made to pay their own costs. But supposing that their Lordships thought that the ancestral estate should suffer for once, there was no reason why it should suffer twice. If the parties chose to have the luxury of a decision of the Court of Appeal, let each of them bear his own costs.

The Chief Justice said that the plaintiff had established his right to partition. It was, however, contended that the exercise of such a right was reprobated by Smriti writers, but, however this might be, it was not relevant to the question of the legal right of the plaintiff to enforce partition. There were sometimes cases, it was true, in which a man exercised his legal right from very spiteful motives. But, except under very special circumstances, the court had to follow the general rule that a man asserting his right and maintaining it should be allowed his costs. The point whether the plaintiff's conduct was deserving of reprobation was not before the court, and indeed it had never been suggested that the circumstances under which the plaintiff had left his father's house and demanded partition had left his conduct open to blame. The parties were all equally interested in the present suit, and, therefore, it must be directed that the costs should come out of the ancestral estate. It had been argued that in this case there were special features which had led to a great deal of argument, and that costs had been incurred in determining certain questions as to the nature of ancestral property. Mr. Lang contended that it was hard upon his clients who had taken up a somewhat neutral position that the costs incurred in determining the various questions at issue should come out of the ancestral estate. But if the two other sons of the defendant wanted to occupy a position of complete neutrality, they should not have claimed all the property in the hands of their father as ancestral; they might have simply said they wished to stand aloof. Although they had refrained from taking an active part in the suit, the court did not think that after the claim they had formally put in with respect to ancestral property, they were entitled to say that they were not interested in the solution of those questions, and that the costs should be borne only by the plaintiff and his father. As to the costs in regard to the investigation of the question of custom, Mr. Justice Scott had directed that they should be borne by the first defendant. But the Chief Justice said he would enlarge this order by adding words "or otherwise incurred in resisting the plaintiff's right to a partition of ancestral property." All the costs other than those specially provided, for including the costs of the appeal should come out of the ancestral estate.

THE CHURCH AND THE RAILWAYS.

The annual report of the Additional Clergy Society for the Diocese of Bombay records that the shareholders of the G. I. P. Railway Company have made a generous response to the Bishop's appeal for an increase of the Railway chaplaincies. A lakh of rupees has been raised for the purpose. A new chaplaincy has been established for Lanowlie and Sholapore, and it is hoped to that the Chaplain at Egatpoora will shortly be relieved of Bhusawal, and that the place will be put under the charge of a resident clergyman. The report goes on to say :—

The field that remains open to the work of the Society is still large. There is already an urgent claim for the services of a chaplain on the newly constructed line of the Southern Maharatta Railway, along which a large and growing European population exists. Dharwar, where the central offices of the railway are located; Hubli with workshops around which a hundred families will be clustered; Marmagoa, an important sea port, and the terminus of the line; the junction at Gadage and Bijapur, the headquarters of a collectorate, with a civil community residing there for five months in the year—in all of these places a Christian community is formed whose spiritual needs cannot be neglected. Equally urgent are the necessities of the B. B. and C. I. Line. Abu Road Station, with its European and Eurasian population of 250 souls, continues unsupplied with a regular chaplain, and is dependent upon the ministrations, necessarily hurried and infrequent, of the chaplain of Deesa and Mount Abu. There is a growing need, too, for the services of a chaplain amongst the large European population distributed along the line of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the Bhownuggur-Gondal line in Gujerat and Kattywar. The committee believe it to be impossible to urge too strongly upon Church-people the necessity of making immediate provision for the numerous communities of Christian people which are growing up in connection with the development of railway enterprise in the Presidency and the Native States connected with it. It is well known that even in stations where official changes are frequent, the general tone of a community remains the same from year to year, though [illegible] of the individuals composing it have resided continuously in the place. Much more in railway communities, where residence is, as a rule, more permanent, will the tone originally impressed on a place influence its society for many years. If the absence of opportunities of frequenting public worship and especially of receiving the Sacraments cause the habits of any community to take an irreligious bent in its early days, it may take many years before any difference can be made in it, even by the conscientious labour of a minister when appointed.

THE SURGERY OF THE LATE SUAKIN EXPEDITION.

In the *British Medical, Journal* Mr. R. F. Tobin, Assistant Surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin, contributes a valuable paper on his surgical experiences while acting as Field Surgeon at Suakin. We have already protested against any such appointment of Civilian Surgeons to the most important surgical posts in Field Hospitals. Mr. Tobin, who was himself formerly a member of the Medical Staff, states that "the appointment styled Field Surgeon is new in our army; it is one that has not been recognised by the supreme authorities" (and which, we trust, never will be), "and the duties of which are not defined in the Army Medical Regulations." (The subject is treated of in Mr. Longmore's work on *Gun-Shot Injuries*, pp. 438, 439.) Let me therefore say a few words about it. Perhaps I shall best convey to you the nature of the appointment by pointing out the conditions that call for its existence. If I do so by uttering a truism in connection with an acknowledged fact, I hope I shall offend no one. That skill in the practice of antiseptic surgery can only be obtained by practice is a truism. That in times of peace the ordinary duties of an army medical officer give few opportunities for such practice is an acknowledged fact. When, therefore, on the breaking out of war medical officers sent out from various stations are called upon to take charge of wounded, it seems right to put at their disposal, for the purpose of consolation, etc., some one whose hand, to use a familiar phrase, is "in" at surgery. Men skilled in surgery will be glad of such an assistant. Men whose training has been limited to operating on the dead body will be steadied and encouraged by the presence of such a one in their operations on the living. Men, on the other hand, who from any cause are reluctant to operate, will ask him to undertake for them whatever operations fall to their lot."

The army surgeons at Suakin, albeit that for one reason or another they handed over their operations to Mr. Tobin, are to be congratulated on the wonderfully good results obtained in the Field Hospitals. Of the 129 wounded no less than 124 recovered and had the everlasting 5 per cent. carbolic lotion been replaced by a zinc chloride solution of grs. 40 to the ounce, with thorough drainage from above and below, one more recovery might possibly have been added to the list. Of the 129 wounds 93 were gun-shot, 36 sword or spear wounds; 32 were wounds of the upper, 51 of the lower extremities; 11 of the chest; 13 of the back and spine; 12 of the head and face; 5 of the neck; 3 of the abdomen, and 2 of the urinary organs.

Of the five fatal cases, one died from a perforating wound of the lung, another from a similar wound of the abdomen, and three from injuries of the lower extremities, two of these being fractures of the femur in the neighbourhood of the hip-joint, the third a superficial spear wound of the inner surface of the thigh who died of septicæmia. The case of a private of the 5th Lancers shot in the thigh by the carbine of a comrade during an alarm at night, was a very interesting one. The bullet grooved the bone across the linea quadrata and back of small trochanter. After death the femur was found to have been fractured two inches below the point where it had been struck. The aperture of entrance was over the right buttock at a point six inches behind the ant. sup. spine of the ilium. The bullet passed through the rectum one inch-and-a-half above the sphincter, and then, fracturing the left femur passed out on the outer aspect of the thigh. There was much hæmorrhage into the rectum and the collapse from which the patient never rallied. Mr. Tobin thought the injury an unique one; but he since learns (p. 331,) that three cases were recorded in the American war, and that there is a similar specimen in the Museum at the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, Gosport.—*Indian Medical Journal.*

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil.—In Throat Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M.D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital, writes :—"The value of Dr. de Jongh's Cod-Liver Oil as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE *STATESMAN* LIBEL CASE.

The *Statesman* libel case came on at Calcutta, on April 29, Mr. M. P. Gasper appearing for Mr. Miller, and Mr. Barrow, of the firm of Messrs. Barrow and Orr, Attorneys, for the defendants.

Mr. Barrow applied for a postponement because the summons had only issued on the 19th and been served on the 21st, consequently there had been no time to collect evidence; but Mr. Gasper objected, stating that the defendants, before publishing their defamatory statements, should have been prepared to prove them; and added that there was much formal evidence to be taken which would probably occupy days.

The Magistrate intimated that he would not try the case himself, considering it a proper matter to go before a jury.

Mr. Gasper then opened the case, defining the complainant's position in the Burdwan Raj, and commented on the character of the libels perpetrated by the defendants. The learned counsel then took up each item of complaint separately:—1st, that Mr. Miller had misappropriated large sums of money which had been drawn ostensibly for payment to tradesmen; and 2nd, that he had received the greater portion of £40,000 for obtaining a *khillut*. As to the libel contained under the first head, Mr. Gasper said that Mr. Miller denied ever having drawn a farthing from the hoards of the last Maharajas; and as to the 2nd point, he denied receiving a single pice on this account, and stated that instead of the *khillut* costing £40,000, it had only cost Rs. 1,59,000. The 3rd libel consisted in the charge of incompetency, and it was determined to put the burthen of proof on this head on the *Statesmen*. The 4th item of libel was as to the payment of £70,000 to Messrs. Maynard and Harris. Mr. Miller would prove that the sums paid to the firm did not amount to more than a quarter of £70,000, and that they (Messrs. Maynard and Harris) had been engaged by a late Maharaja long before Mr. Miller joined the Raj. The 5th libel was as to Mr. Miller receiving in the course of the five years of the late Maharaja's brief reign for passages home, &c., Rs. 60,000; but it would be proved that only one-tenth of that sum had been received by this gentleman for these purposes during the fifteen years he was with the Raj. The 6th libel was the charge against Mr. Miller, of having produced a forged book in court; and with respect to this matter, it would be proved that no such book existed, and also that the statement regarding Mr. Coxhead's fine was a pure fabrication.

Mr. Paul Knight was then examined, and proved that Mr. Robert Knight was the Editor and Mr. Barlow the Printer of the *Statesman*.

Mr. Miller, when examined, stated that he was one of the managers of the Burdwan Raj and in receipt of a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month; that he came to India in February 1869, and became Private Secretary to the late Maharaja Matabchund (the predecessor of the last Maharaja) in 1871 on a salary of Rs. 400 a month, which was increased to Rs. 500 a month in 1878; that besides being Private Secretary, he was also tutor to the Maharaja's son; and that in October 1876 he was appointed the president of a Council of State, consisting of four members besides the president. The Maharaja Matabchund died in 1879; his son Aftabchund succeeded and assumed the management in 1881, and the system in vogue in the previous *regime* was not altered. Maharaja Aftabchand died in 1885. Mr Miller then said—"In 1879 my salary was raised to Rs 1,200 without personal expenses, because on the death of Maharaja Matabchund disturbances and intrigues arose, and I refused the trust unless adequately paid. My services were not under contract, and afterwards a provision for pension was made, but I took no part in the matter. The pension subject was first mentioned in 1881 by the late Maharaja Aftabchund saying that when he was installed he would give me the full pension of Rs. 1,200, and Rs. 75,000 to buy myself a house in England, as a small pension was no security against dismissal should he (the Maharaja) die. Rs. 800 as a pension for two lives was then proposed, but I refused it, and I eventually accepted Rs. 600 with reversion of Rs. 400 to my wife if I died in the Maharaja's service."

Mr. Robert Knight being about to proceed to England has been bound in the sum of Rs. 5,000 to appear at the Sessions.

MADRAS.

The Late Mr. Norris.—It is with much regret that we learn of the death, in England, two weeks after his arrival from Madras, of Mr. R. W. Norris, Executive Engineer, D. P. W., Second Grade, lately in charge of the Red Hills Tank Division. He had worked very zealously on the restoration of the great reservoir, and had suffered so much from exposure to sun and heat, that he was compelled, on the 10th February, to take furlough for twelve months. He entered the Department in 1867. He was but thirty-nine years of age, and he has left a wife and six children.

The Agitation in the Tanjore District.—Extensive loss was caused in the Tanjore district by abnormal floods and rains in 1884-85. The Collector and divisional officers, on timely personal inspection and inquiry, granted remissions of seven lakhs odd. The Madras Government deputed Mr. Thomas (who was highly infitted by his antecedents for the work) to inquire and report. His instructions were to consult district officers, inspect the affected localities, and forward an opinion through the Revenue Board. He, upon a scanty inspection, sent direct to Government a secret and one-sided report, which the Government completely adopted, and curtailed the remission by more than four lakhs, summarily dismissed nineteen officers, including the Deputy Collector, Tahsildars, and Huzur Sheristadar, and degraded five more without any explanation being called for. Application for copies of the Commissioner's report were rejected, without any reason being assigned. The collection of the remitted kists is carried on by most stringent coercion, even seed paddy and cattle being attached. Dismay and discontent are universal, and the suffering and panic are inexpressible. Mass meetings of thousands of people have been held in eight large centres in the district. Telegrams were sent to the Government praying for the suspension of the collection pending decision on the people's memorial following. This was refused. We beg the Government of India to advise the Madras Government to grant a copy of the report, and to suspend collections pending the receipt, and consideration of the memorial.

HIGH COURT—May 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

402-84—Little, S. F and N—Navivow vs Nundoo Mebji and others—Tyabji and D and Hore, C and B
505-85—Payne, G and S—Hajee Moosa Adum vs Zulikabai and others—Khunderao M.
486-81—Jefferson, B and D—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Vulleebhoy Cassumbhoy and others—Ardesir and H and Payne, G and S.
45-85—Jefferson, B and D—Shabudin bin Hafiz Nizamoodin vs Hassum Currim—Thakurdas, D and C.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice Jardine.)

To be mentioned.

29-86—Tyebjee and D—Zynubhai and others vs Ahmed Khan Balekhan and others—J C Cama.

Summary Suit.

159-86—Inperson—Jivandas Haridas vs Kurson Rana.

Undefended New Long Causes.

90-86—T H Pearse—Sajbai and others vs Hormusjee Manockjee Dadachanjee and another.
97-86—M M Munshi—Govindjee Thakersey Mooljee and others vs Bai Bencoover.
111-86—Payne, G and S—Hajee Ebrahim F Mahomed vs Hajee Ibrahim J Mahomed.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

70-86—Nanu and H—Mathooradas Lowjee and others vs Goculdas Madhowjee and others—Crawford and B—Specially fixed.
64-86—A F Turner—Navibai vs Roychund Huckma—In person.
428-85—Jefferson, B and D—Ramatbai and another vs Munchabai and others—Bomonjee and H—Part heard.

Short Cause.

109-86—Jefferson, B and D—Govindji Koorji vs Wulubdas Waljee—Thakurdas, D and C.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

300-85—Chalk, and W—Heeroobai vs Chuttoorbhooj Morarjee—M M Moonshi—Part heard.
376-84—J C Cama—Jamnabai vs Damjee Jadowjee and others—Payne G and S, and In person.
208-85—Hore C and B—Waghjee Thakursey and others vs Khatao Raojee—Little, S F and N.
362-85—Mirza H K Thacker—Govinjee Jadowjec vs Thacker Virji Ludha and others—E Wilkin.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 30th April, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·780
Temperature of the Air	84·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	·761
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	0·8
Maximum emperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	79·0
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, W, SSE, W, WNW, NNW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	162

* From midnight to midnight.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s, 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 29.

Francklyn, Major, Mad Commst, on leave, from Secunderabad.

April 30.

Davidson, Lt, Bl 2nd Seaforth Highlrs, on leave, from Bareilly.

May 1.

Eden, Major, Bl R A, on leave, from Ferozepore.
Rae, Capt, Bl 87th R I Fus, on sick leave, from Nowshera.

DEPARTURES.—April 30.

Oldershow, Br-Genl, Mad R A (Staff), on completion of tour to England.

April 30.

Doig, Col, S C, on leave, to Tanna District.
King, Lt, Bo Mounted Vols, on leave, to England.
Bell, Col, Bo S C, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

May 1.

Banks, Surgn-Major, Bo M S, on furlough, to England.
Short, Capt, Mad, R M Fus, on leave, to England.
King, Col, Ms, late 1st Hants, on retirement, to England.
Green, Col, Bo, S C, on Col's allowance, to England.
Wright, Lt, Bl 11th Bl Lancers, on subsidiary leave, to Kurrachee.
Rae, Capt, Bl 87th R I Fus, on sick leave, to Nowshera.
Dean Pitt, Capt, Bo R A Q M G, on leave, to Mhow.

May 1.

Copland, Col, Bl, 19th P I, on furlough, to England.
Barr, Major, Bo For Dept, on furlough, to England.
Bayley, Lt-Col, Bo V R Corps, on furlough, to Europe.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By M. R. Wyer, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. L. H. Bayley having proceeded to Europe on leave, Major M. R. Wyer, as the next Senior Officer in Bombay, assumes Command of the Regiment from this day.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters.
Poona, 30th April, 1886.

With the sanction of Govt the C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Lieut-Col Sir W Seton, Bart, S C, A A G, Poona Dn, to officiate as D A G, with effect from the 19th April, 1886, vice Col Burnett, whose period of service on the staff expired on the 18th inst.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Bo Lancers—Lieut R W Nicholson, S C, Offg Sqdn Officer, 2nd Bo Lancers, to be Sqdn Officer.

6th Bo Cavalry—(Jacob-ka-Risala)—Lieut G C McD Birdwood, Offg Wing Officer, 12th Bo I, to officiate as Sqdn Officer, on probation.

4th Bo Infantry—Lieut T A Fischer, Offg Wing Officer, 5th Bo I, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation.

5th Bo L I—Lieut W S Delamain, Offg Wing Officer, 23rd Bo L I, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation.

12th Bo I—Lieut A A M M Faulknor, Offg Wing Officer, 25th Bo L I, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation.

13th Bo I—Lieut H Welman, Wing Officer and Offg Adjt, to be Wing Officer and Adjt, vice Lieut Abud, who resigns the appointment and reverts to the grade of Wing Officer.

19th Bo I—Lieut H S Melliss, 1st Worc Regt, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation, 25th April, 1886.

21st Bo I—Lieut G A Brownrigg, Offg Wing Officer, 25th Bo L I, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation.

Lieut G W C Knatchbull, Offg Wing Officer, 25th Bo L I, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation.

25th Bo L I—Lieut M W Baugh, Offg Wing Officer, 22nd Bo I, to officiate as Wing Offier, on probation.

Lieut C G Carnegy, Offg Wing Officer, 23rd Bo L I, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation.

With reference to G G O, 206 of the 21st inst, it is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded under the terms of article, 277 Pay Code, Part I :—

Lieut H C E Cave, S C, (Sub-Assist Comsy-General, 2nd class, on probation) Wing Officer, 13th Regt Bo I.

The undermentioned officer are attached to the Regts specified until further orders :—

Lieut A H R Milne Offg Wing Officer, 5th Bo L I, to 4th Bo I

Lieut C H Macdonald, S C, Wing Officer and Qr-mr, 8th Bo I, to 5th Bo L I.

Lieut G F Cherevia—French S C, Wing Officer 3rd Bo L I to 25th Bo L I.

Capt D C Dean-Pitt, Qr-mr Genl, on return from furlough, is posted to the Mhow Divn, and Capt F B Peile, Offg D A Qrmr Genl Mhow Divn, will rejoin his Regt on being relieved.

Capt D C Dean Pitt, R A, Q M G, returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the 27th April, 1886.

The following order is confirmed :—

2nd Gloster Regt—R O of 22nd April, 1886, appointing Lieut B O Tylle, Interpreter to the Battalion.

The undermentioned officer, have leave of absence :—

7th Dr Gds—Lieut-Col W R Truman, to Pachmari, for 41 days on private affairs.

Sind V R Corps—Lieut J Tate, to Europe, for 6 months, on private affairs.

CAMP FURNITURE.—Lightest, strong, and most portable made. The Excelsior Folding Chairs, legs fold up to size of fishing-rod, Rs. 7-8 and 9-8; Washstands, basins fold round legs, Rs. 8-8; Beds, supports close with one movement, Rs. 29-8; Tables, roll and fold into very small space, Rs. 19; Camp Crockery, Camp Cutlery, Moir's Army Rations, &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies Hotelkeepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native Languages at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Head Office—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited.)
Capital—£1,000,000
Reserve Fund—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $7,500,000
Reserve Fund $4,500,000
Reserve for Equalization of Dividends $500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $7,500,000

London Bankers—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

Bombay—Interest Allowed

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,0.0.

On Fixed Deposits :—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. de BOVIS,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 57 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 44 0	..
Dry Elite ,,	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Ayen Champagne.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	..
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, ...
From Otto Prumm, Mayence		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...
Liebfraumilch	,, ...	,, 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefhofer	,, 28 0	.. 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, 37 0
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
PORTWINES. From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,,	,, 22 0	...
Very fine ,,	,, 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port.	,, 38 0	—
CLARETS. From A. Hermann and Co., Paris.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	..
From Messrs H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Medoc	,, 10 8	..
Chateau de Frauds	,, 13 0	Rs. 15
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	..
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	—
Chateau Latitte	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	,, 27 0	...
From Munzer & Spann.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	,, 17 0
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	..
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	16 0	...
Clarets.—Continued. From J. Roemer & Sohn—Wien.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	,, 16 0	...
From Franz Scarvasy.		
arlovitz	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
BRANDY	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Chamaagne { M. & Red Bars { Saann }	,, 24 0	
From A. Doignon Fils and Co.		
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	,, 29 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 34 0	
BURGUNDY. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	,, 26 0	
WHISKEY.	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20 0	
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	,, 24 0	
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	,, 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, ...
Hamburger Export Beer	,, 5 4	,, ...
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	,, 4 12	,, 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 12	...
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marasque ,, 21 Bottles	,, 40 0	..
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	,, 19 0	..
Do. do Finest	,, 20 0	..
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	,, 4 0	...
Do. do do tins	,, 5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from	lbs. 19-29	Rs. 0 12
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11
From L. Gradler and Hartwig Gatha.	Large tin.	small
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 6	...
Asparagus	,, 2 8	..
Red Pickled Cabbage Sanerkraut	,, 1 4	0
Cellery	,, 0 14	...
White Cabbage in Butter	,, 0 15	0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	..
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, 1 4	..
Red do. do.	,, 1 2	..
From Bush, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	,, ...	,, 0 12
French Bean	,, ...	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans	,, ...	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 8
Small Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, ...	,, 1 0
Pease for Soup	,, ...	,, 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay 15th Dec. 1885.

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NOTICES.

THURSTON'S SUPERFINE BILLIARD CLOTH for bed and cushion with a set of pocket and leather in hermetically sealed zinc cases. Rs. 125 each.

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THREE-CORNER LOOKING-GLASSES, in Plush, with Toilet Requisites. Rs. 40.

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TRAVELLING LAMPS in CASES complete, Table or Hanging Lamps with Globe, Chimney, Oil-can, Wick, etc.

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PHOTO FRAMES, Screen Albums of various sizes and prices.

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ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

A NEW English-built light LANDAU and BAROUCHE, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fuller, of Salisbury.

A new English-built Victoria and a few Dog-carts.

Some second-hand English-built Broughams, Victorias, and Mail-phaetons.

A pair of well-matched young Hungarian horses, goes very well in harness, the property of a gentleman.

A pair of iron grey Arab horses, young, and go very well together.

A pair of Flea-bitten grey Arab horses, both broken to single and double harness.

A handsome Flea-bitten grey Arab horse, age 5 years, height 14-2½, a beautiful mover in single and double harness.

A Bay country-bred pony, 5 years old, height 13-3, a good useful pony, the property of a genteman.

And a few second-hand gentleman's saddles just received from England, in very good order.

For further particulars apply to

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BUY direct at 60 and 2½ per cent. off trade list delivered *f. o. b.* any port in England, and instruct your Bankers to tell their agents in England to pay us on receipt of Bills of Lading, Mate's Receipt, &c. We will pay freight and consign right through to destination if desired. Our quality is of the very best.

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Visitors are invited to inspect

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Magnificent display of newest patterns

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DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite, Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, nature condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
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ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corportion.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
LARGE REDUCTION OF PREMIUM
ON PARTICIPATING POLICIES
6 YEARS IN FORCE,
EQUAL TO 45 PER CENT.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES upon ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at 50 years or before, at death.

Full particulars upon application to

KING, KING AND Co.,
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES,
BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to compare favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Dudley House, South Dudley Street, London.

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EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCES

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR DISORDERS OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

PHOPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION whether involving the cerebral or special centres is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PAREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and hieghtens mental activity and muscular power."

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S

PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS

are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so *safely* or *effectually*, Syrups and all liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed :—

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate.

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER

PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE & STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE,

as also in all cases of MALNUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided, PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

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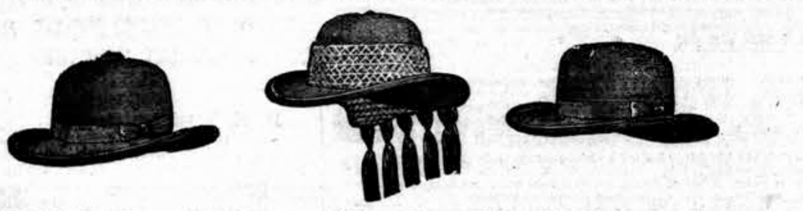

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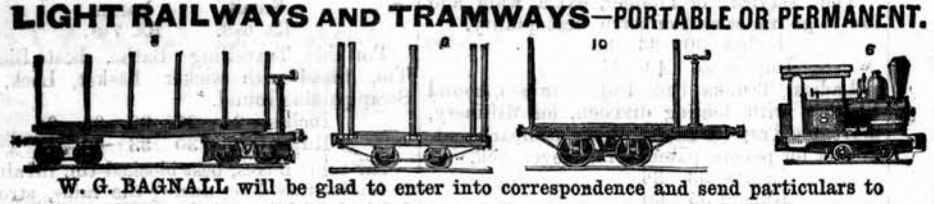

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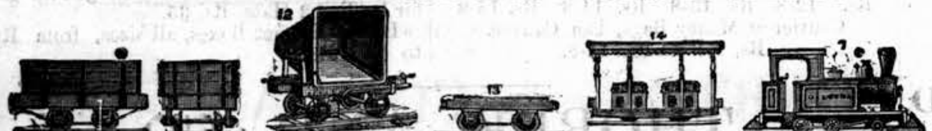

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And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

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Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the Flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

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The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

☞ CAUTION.—The indubitable proof of the great value of DR. BRIGHT'S (THE ONLY GENUINE) PHOSPHODYNE is the various worthless Imitations which are being made up with a view to deceive the public. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and refuse Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

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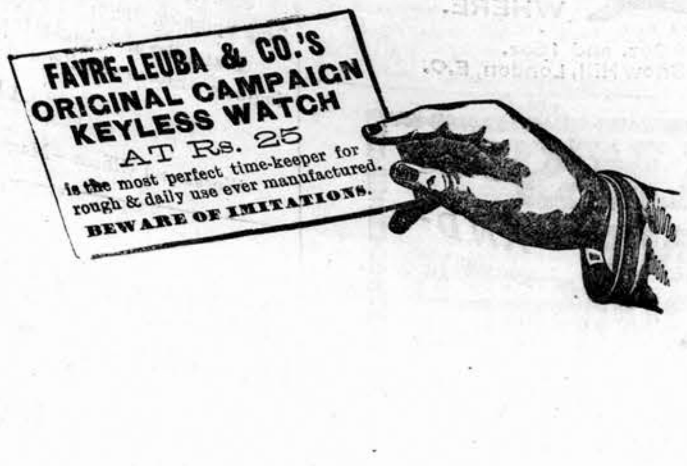

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A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of **Transparent Aerated Waters,** and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. **Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb. Extra Fine and Strong, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s.**

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Specially prepared for the manufacture of the **very Finest Ginger Ale made,** is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite **Ginger Aroma** of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. **Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. Extra Fine and Strong, 6s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. 6d.** Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

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This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts **Pungency, Colouring,** great **Brilliancy,** and an unusually **Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma,** and makes a thoroughly good article. **Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s.** Quantity required, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

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A magnificent Preparation, perfectly soluble, and makes the finest Lemonade obtainable. **Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.**
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***HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE.**
For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the **finest flavours,** and imparts with the Ginger a **most exquisite aroma,** making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. **Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb.** Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

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Specially prepared as a "pick-me-up" for hot climates. **Price, 6s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 6s.**

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GINGER CHAMPAGNE MADE FROM HAY'S ESSENCE.
"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet.* "One of the most delicate and wholesome drinks in the market."—*Medical Press.*
"The fine Aroma of Ginger which Mr. Hay has caught with remarkable success is an excellent substitute for Alcohol, as it gives what old port wine drinkers used to call 'body,' and to many people besides professed teetotalers, an occasional change at least from the Royal French Beverage to its less costly, but equally sparkling and more refreshing, English rival, is a welcome treat.—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

GINGER ALE MADE FROM HAY'S FORTIFIED ESSENCE.
"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure ginger. It is a beverage which is sure to win favour wherever introduced."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

The difference between preparations made from the above Essences and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of the above, bearing the name of **Soluble Essences,** is most marked, and no manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using Hay's preparations, as is well known in England.

The greatest care is used in packing for export to India, if in 1 lb. Glass Bottles (recommended for finest Essences), the cost of packing and delivering free on board ship at Hull, London, or Liverpool, adds about 7½ per cent. to the cost.

W. HAY cautions the Trade against the use of those spurious so-called Soluble Essences, which, besides having no Ginger Aroma, are Flavourless, Rank, and Disagreeable, and are little more than Tinctures of Capsicum.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist to Aerated Water Manufacturers, } **HULL, ENGLAND.**

Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the Goods are to be of Hay's manufacture.

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OUR OWN REGISTERED DESIGN.
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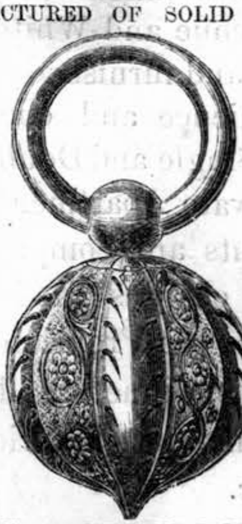

The above Silver Rattle for children is the latest novelty we have produced. It possesses a beautiful silvery tone and is attractive. Cash price Rs. 13.

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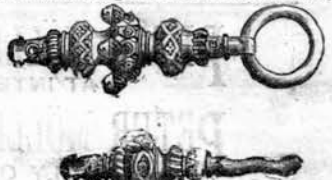

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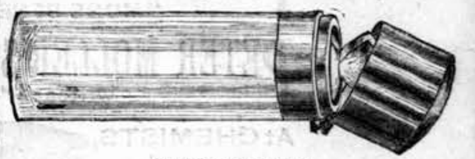

SCENT BOTTLE.
Ruby or White Glass, Silver Mounts.
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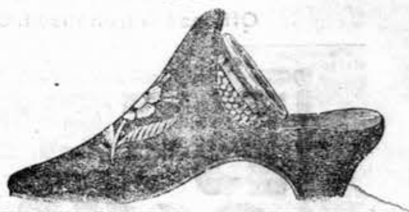

THE "EVERLASTING" SILVER THIMBLE, with Amethyst Top in Velvet Shoe.
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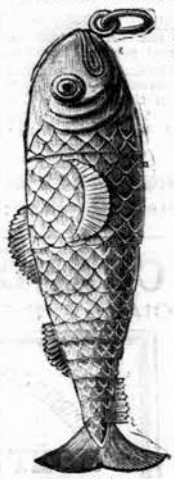

Rs. 32 Cash.

The illustration represents the exact size. The fish is flexible, and is made of solid Silver. It opens with a spring near the head, and reveals an internal recess for Vinaigrette, Altar, &c.

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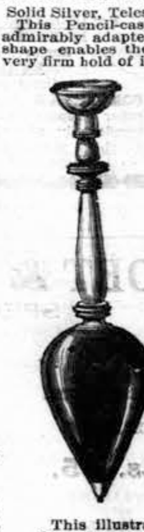
Solid Silver, Telescopic movement. This Pencil-case will be found admirably adapted for use, as its shape enables the hand to take a very firm hold of it.



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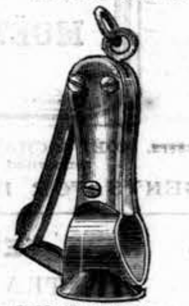
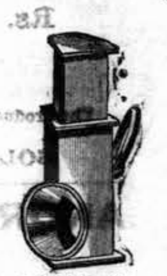
This illustration represents the Pencil-case closed, and with the cocoa-nut in ivory stained black.

NEW CIGAR CUTTERS.

The following are two New Patterns, which cut the end of the Cigars in the shape of a Fish's Mouth.



Gold sides, Rs. 20.
Silver sides, Rs. 8.
Cash.



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The actions of both patterns are shewn opened out.

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Awarded SILVER MEDAL,
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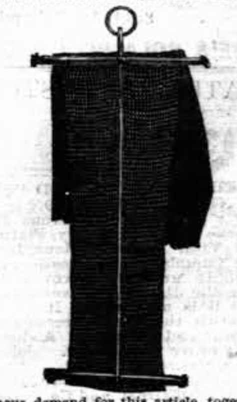
MORE ESSENTIAL FOR TROUSERS THAN TREES FOR BOOTS.



The enormous demand for this article, together with the **thousands already in use,** sufficiently attest its merits. The tension is obtained by turning the rod (which is screwed), and same can be regulated to the 16th of an inch. Packs in a case 17 in. by 3 in. the rod being jointed.

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